

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[PRICE 6D.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, Inc.
Shareholders in this Company are invited to PERUSE Mr. CAMPBELL'S REPORT, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* last week; and if they wish to LESSEN their investment therein, they can do so by applying to the
Address—London, E.C.4, 11, 1932.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.—By the arrival of the Brazil mail we have letters and papers from Sydney to the 15th December. The advices, which were brought to Bahia by the ship *Hannah*, are important. The diggings had yielded extraordinary quantities of gold in various shapes, and as the rainy season was nearly over, a large number of persons were expected to arrive at the diggings. The quantity of gold received in Sydney for the week ending 29th November was 153 ozs. only, but during the first week in December it was larger than during any similar period. The escort brought down from Ophir 524 ozs.; from Merco, 919 ozs.; Bathurst, 402 ozs.; Turon, 3978 ozs.; Araduen, 2558 ozs.; Goulburn, 181 ozs.; whilst the mails brought from Bathurst 237 ozs.; Turon, 1210 ozs.; Braidwood, 297 ozs.; Broulee, 23 ozs.; and Queanbeyan, 18 ozs.; which, with 1959 ozs. by private hands, made a total of 12,806 ozs., of the value of about 40,000l. At Victoria the receipts had been considerably greater than this. The total shipment of gold to the 6th Dec. was 329,797l. 16s. 3d. The price of gold ranged from 3l. 4s. to 3l. 4s. 9d., and some few fine samples brought 3l. 5s. to 3l. 5s. 2d. per oz. A "nugget," weighing in the matrix 27 lbs. 9 ozs., from the Louisa Creek, had arrived in town, and is described as a most beautiful specimen. The gold is apparently forcing its way through the quartz at all points, and affords ample proof of the richness of the Australian Mines. Two other specimens of gold and quartz had also been received from the same locality, the largest weighing 26 lbs., and the smallest somewhat less, of which one-half was pure gold. The Turon new diggings were being opened on Ration Hill, in the vicinity of the famous Monday Point, and were yielding rich results. The water was fast decreasing, and it was thought that the claims to the digging on the bed of the river could very soon be profitably worked. At Ophir, the Summer-hill Creek was in good working order, and a considerable number of "nuggets" had been dug out, weighing from 22 ozs. downwards. A mining company had obtained the Pond, at the junction of Lewis Pond and Summer-hill Creek, by Government contract, at the rate of 41s. license. At the Broadwood digging about 2000 miners were engaged, and upwards of 900 licences had been taken out. The most profitable yield had been obtained at Major's Creek. Mr. Hargraves was at Albany, and great results were anticipated from his visit. He had forwarded specimens to the Colonial Secretary. At Victoria, mining operations had been very successful. During the last week in November no less than 13,000 ozs. came into Melbourne and Geelong; in the first week in Dec. it was 16,000 ozs.; and the total, from commencement of licensing, about two months, was estimated at 201,000l., reckoning the gold at 3l. per ounce. From Neale's Point the accounts stated that the dry weather had fairly commenced. Bank diggings, opposite the Upper Wallaby Rocks, were beginning to turn out well. A very fine "nugget," weighing 14 ozs., had been picked up at Little Oakley Creek. From Abercrombie diggings the accounts were, however, anything but favourable. Blacksmiths were making rapid fortunes, they were charging 10s. per week for keeping hoes in repair; and agricultural labourers refused to engage at a yearly salary of 65l.; they will not hire themselves for a longer period than one week, and at 35s. per week. The Government Commissioners had made the unopinioned opinion that the mines offer highly remunerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or nearly four times the number at present engaged.

CALIFORNIA.—The steam-ship *Crescent City* arrived at New York on the 29th ult., with \$1,850,000 in gold dust on freight, and a large amount in the possession of passengers. She brought the San Francisco mails of the 1st ult. There were upwards of 7000 passengers between Panama and San Francisco, and at least 4500 then in Panama, awaiting conveyance to California.

The steam-ship *Prometheus* had arrived at New York with \$32,000 in gold dust on freight, and \$400,000 in the hands of the passengers. One of the resolutions adopted by the Settlers and Miners' Convention was "there should be a difference in the privilege extended to miners who are citizens of foreign countries and those who are citizens of this."

An action has been brought against the *Stockton Journal* for libel, by Col. Fremont, that paper having asserted that extensive frauds were about to be perpetrated in Europe by the agent and under the sanction of that gentleman, and that the glowing accounts of the operations at the quartz mines in Mariposa, published in the *London Mining Journal*, were greatly exaggerated. The article complained of was founded on a letter from Dr. J. B. Trask, who has been making a geological survey of the State. The damages are laid at \$100,000. The editor fears the result, from "the known corruption of the courts."

The *California Chronicle* says the flat east of Stockton Hill had been found to yield remarkably well to some few who had got down to the ledge. A great number of claims where as usual taken up, and hard work was performed with astonishing speed. Another remarkably rich quartz vein, south of the Calaveras River, and within about 40 miles of Stockton, was discovered by a hunting party, and, on being traced, was found to bear directly towards Carson Hill, and is supposed to be a continuation of the same lead. When first found, it crops out irregularly for a distance of over 300 yards, and scarcely a piece of rock has been taken from it in which gold is not perceptible to the naked eye. An assay of some of the poorest pieces gave the average yield of about 20 c. per lb. A company has been formed to work it, at the head of which are Messrs. Johns, Gray, and Cardwell, who have adopted the name of the Crockett Mining Company. The miners in the vicinity of Jackson are busy digging and washing their claims. The miners at Winter's Bay are still doing remarkably well. The Rich Gold Tunnel Company, in constructing their works, have come upon a quartz vein, which is of a pale blue colour, bearing strong indications of gold.

The *Marquette Herald* says, in relation to the Spring Valley Mining Company:—"We have it from the most reliable source that chemical tests applied to specimens taken from different parts of the lead have produced in one instance 112 cents to the pound, and the lowest value derived from any single pound of quartz thus tested has been 70 cents." Spring Valley is distant about 12 miles from Marysville, and on the road leading to Downsville. In the Spring Valley Company there are 66 claims of 150 feet each. The quartz mining is not all successful, few companies having as yet got machinery adequate to the work; but where good mills, with the proper auxiliaries, are established the yield of gold abundantly attests the great riches to be derived from this branch of mining.

The *Sonora Herald* says along the Sonora Golob, which runs in front of their office, about 30 persons are at work. They have averaged from \$5 to \$10 per day during the past week. The French party found a piece weighing 30 ozs. Mr. Clapp, about 100 yards above them, found a lump of pure gold weighing 44 ozs.

The *Stockton Journal* says until recently an able-bodied man could obtain employment anywhere in the southern mines at \$100 per month and board, but within the last two or three weeks new comers from the northern mines and the east have been working for less. Wages in the mines, by the day, are now from \$3 to \$5 according to the diggings. We hear that some new comers have been working for \$2 per day.

A Dr. Spieker has discovered a solvent which will prove of great benefit in separating the particles of gold from black sand. It is said that Dr. Spieker succeeded in obtaining gold in considerable quantities where quicksilver had failed to obtain a single grain.

The *San Francisco Picayune* of the 31st Jan. says the *Tennessee* will carry, as near as can be ascertained, \$1,500,000 at the outside; it may not be more than \$1,400,000. Among her passengers to Panama were Colonel John C. Fremont and family: the colonel is on his way to Europe.

NEW AMALGAMATING PROCESS.—Dr. Trask, who has travelled through the mines, and examined all the different methods of grinding quartz rock and amalgamating, gives the most decided preference to a new process recently invented by Messrs. Miller and Waddington, and in operation at Mount Ophir, Mariposa. It is a combination of the arastre with the shaking tables; by it the amalgamating does not require more than two hours instead of 12, as by the shaking tables now in use.

MONSTER IRON COMPANY IN AMERICA.—A bill to amend the charter of the Cumberland Iron Company is expected to be sanctioned by the Legislature of Maryland, having already passed the lower House. This corporation is to be formed by the consolidation of seven companies—the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, the People's Company, the Preston Company, the Washington Company, the Maryland Mining Company, the Astor Company, and the Buena Vista Company, under the name of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. The amended charter increases the capital stock to \$5,000,000, and enables the company to hold 12,000 acres of land. The design is to purchase, unite, and work, under one organisation, the branch railroads, the boats, vessels, and coal lands, and the entire machinery of operations until its delivery into the hands of the purchaser, so that the mines can be worked efficiently and profitably. A section of the charter requires the company to send to market 200,000 tons of coal annually, under penalty of forfeiture of charter. Their plan of operations, however, contemplates the mining of 500,000 tons to 1,000,000 tons per annum.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PEAT IN SCOTLAND.—With the intention of converting the peat beds of Scotland into valuable commercial products, a company has been formed in London for the employment of various improved methods and machines in the manufacture of peat charcoal and peat fuel, upon such bog lands as may be ascertained by their engineers to be eligible in respect of nearness to railway or ship transport, or to works and localities requiring their products, the commercial value of which has already been ascertained, whether applied to the manufacture of iron or for agricultural and sanitary purposes. The objects of the company, as stated in their prospectus, are strictly commercial; but they also claim the merit of providing employment for the people inhabiting the barren districts of Scotland, who are now suffering from poverty and destitution. This company will be incorporated under a Royal Charter, upon the completion of which the undertaking will be placed under the management of a board of Scottish directors, to be approved of by the shareholders.

OIL FOR LUBRICATING MACHINERY.—Boil 500 lbs. of American potash in 125 gallons of water in an iron vessel, by means of steam, or in any other convenient way, until the potash is dissolved; after which add a sufficient quantity of water to supply the loss caused by evaporation. Let stand for 12 hours, and then draw off the clear solution for use. Next, place in a suitable iron vessel 4 tons of southern oil and 1 ton of cocoa-nut oil or lard oil, and to it gradually add, with constant agitation, the potash solution made as above stated; continue the agitation for two hours after the addition of the potash; then let the whole stand for 24 hours, at the end of which time draw off the oil from the dregs, and heat it by means of free steam in a wooden vessel with half its weight of water; after standing 12 hours, draw off the water, and repeat the operation a second, or even a third time, if necessary. Should the southern oil employed contain a large quantity of gummy matter, a larger proportion of cocoa-nut oil or lard oil should be used.—*Chemical Record*.

ON THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND OXIDE OF TIN.

BY EVAN HOPKINS, ESQ., C.E., F.G.S.

(Author of the "Treatise on the Connection of Geology with Terrestrial Magnetism.")

The intelligent and real practical Cornish miner, more especially in the stanniferous districts, is getting now so well acquainted with the character of the crystalline rocks that he knows from mere appearance of a specimen what kind of granite will produce tin. Schorl appears to be an essential ingredient, or, at all events, a constant associate of the oxide of tin.

In Dartmoor, St. Austell, and the Land's End, the oxide of tin is in some places so much disseminated through the schoraceous granite as to render it worth quarrying for the extraction of the tin. All the metals that are found in this disseminated state are always more pure than when in veins. Those elements which produce joints and fractures, and veins in the crystalline base, form the accumulation of the metals in the recesses at the expense of a considerable amount of alloy of mineralising substances, such as iron pyrites, the arsenical pyrites, &c.; consequently, metals obtained from veins are never so pure as those procured from the decomposition of metaliferous rocks; when dispersed in the latter they are comparatively unalloyed. It is important to bear this constantly in mind, when we have to consider the merits of such productions in an economical point of view.

The stanniferous, like the auriferous rocks, are often very friable, and subject to disintegration; the felspar decomposes into clay, according to the character of its component parts; an exfoliated oxidated crust is formed, which is gradually washed down to the ravines, where the several substances are deposited, according to their respective gravities; the oxide of tin, being the heaviest, will occupy the lowest beds in each accumulation. There was a time when the most intelligent old tinners did fancy that these alluvial deposits of tin came from lodes, but, fortunately for our industrial science, such erroneous notions are now almost matters of history with practical men. Some vain attempts have been made to determine the age of this superficial detritus of stream tin, and its associated gravels, but to no purpose; it is like that vague term, diluvium; it belongs to all ages, only more active, perhaps, at some periods than at others from local and physical conditions. Sometimes we find the tinstone pebbles, the comminuted quartz grains, and the oxide of tin, left behind on the parent rock, and the decomposed felspar washed away; and this covering becomes so thick as to prevent further decomposition.

In the Indian Archipelago the same phenomena occur, especially in the island of Banca. This island, with its ridges, conforms in its direction to the Asiatic ranges of mountains—i.e. running north-east—and is composed principally of granite, both ferruginous and schoraceous, the predominance of the former giving it a general red colour. The oxide of tin is disseminated more or less throughout the schoraceous granite, and is found in beds at the foot of the granitic range, either immediately under the surface, or at no great distance below it—the greatest accumulations are mostly found in low situations near the schoraceous ridges. These deposits are composed of clay of various colours, from pure white to yellow and red. The most productive beds of tin ore have been found near the central parts of the peninsula, at the junction of the districts of Sangiebulu, Klábet, and Tengá. The lowest bed is generally of the purest white colour, very light, and adheres strongly to the tongue, like pure clay, on which the ores of tin are deposited in layers, differing in richness and extent according to the locality and quality of the parent rock. Sometimes the tin is found dispersed through the whole of the bed, commencing immediately under the soil, and increasing in quantity towards the bottom. The schorl in the granite is often seen in black strings, intersecting each other at different angles, and also in elegant needle-form crystals, which renders the granitic mass loose and friable. In some parts the minute particles of schorl are barely perceptible; in other portions this substance is uniformly mixed through the stone, and again the granite changes into a different compound, in which schorl cannot be detected. In all the stanniferous granite rocks the mica is but sparingly distributed, the admixture being quartz, felspar, and schorl in variable proportions. The exfoliated beds formed by decomposition *in situ* on the surface of the granite, consists of fragments of quartz and felspar, with small particles of schorl and the oxide of tin. Sometimes coarse fragments of decomposed granite are seen with breccia, through which the oxide of tin is disseminated. The productiveness of the deposits of the valleys gradually diminishes as the acclivity of the hill increases, similar to gold washings, and thus plainly showing the origin of these alluvial deposits. All persons engaged in such works should never forget this most important fact. These superficial processes of decomposition and deposits are constantly going on in every region of the earth where the primary rocks are exposed to the atmosphere.

COLONIZATION OF COSTA RICA, AND THE OPENING OF A NEW ROUTE BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

Since the year (1699) of that memorable attempt to found a British colony in the Isthmus of Darien, as projected by that amiable Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Paterson, whose expanded mind comprehended, even at that era, the important advantages which must result to humanity and to commerce, by rendering the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans more rapid, safe, and easy, than the tempestuous and lengthy passage round Cape Horn, a wonderful and rapid change has taken place in the world, and vast colonies have been established, by which the hardy and enterprising sons and daughters of Great Britain, the Christian religion, the English language, and our social habits and customs, are spread over the most distant parts of the globe. It is not surprising, therefore, that the subject of the passage over or through the narrow neck of land dividing the two great oceans is at this time exciting much attention, or that our enterprising go-a-head neighbours, the Americans, intimately allied to us by language and descent, should be foremost in the enterprise, into which the discovery of the Californian gold has, as it were, forced them to enter without loss of time.

But our national character and national interests render the immediate consideration of this most important subject imperative with us. This century will not pass away before the high road of traffic and commerce between the eastern and the western world will be by this route, almost excluding all others; and an opportunity is now presented to the English nation which, perhaps, is unequalled in the advantages which it offers, by which we can secure a safe, easy, and healthy passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The subject has been lately placed before the public in an interesting little pamphlet, published by Edinburgam Wilson, of the Royal Exchange. It is drawn up from authentic documents and original materials, placed in the hands of J. S. Buckingham, Esq.; and an excellent map, by Mr. Wyld, adds greatly to the lucid and popular form in which the matter is thus placed before those who will devote a few minutes to its perusal.

The patriotism of our country, the religious and the commercial bodies, are all deeply interested in the immediate accomplishment of the plan, which does not embrace any wild or visionary scheme, or the outlay of millions to be wasted unsuccessfully. In the pamphlet, the several plans which have been proposed to effect this important oceanic communication, and their relative advantages and disadvantages, are shortly contrasted, and the eminent superiority of the Costa Rica route over all others cannot fail to be perceived.

A magnificent harbour at each end of the route (an essential feature, entirely wanting in all the other plans proposed), and the discovery of coal in the immediate proximity of the coast, are advantages which cannot be too highly estimated; while the settled nature of the country, the general healthiness of the climate, with the magnitude and value of the concession, already settled, are equally striking; and the ulterior commercial results, not only arising from the transit of goods and passengers, but also from the rich and valuable natural products of the country itself, and the further development of which colonization and British industry and capital are sure to produce, are as promising as they can be in any part of the world. A company has, therefore, been formed, under the title of the "Costa Rica, Atlantic, and Pacific Junction and Colonization Company;" and a prospectus will shortly be issued, supported by highly respectable parties, which will afford the best guarantee as to the soundness and honesty of the scheme. And it is evident that, with a moderate share of British capital and enterprise, our nation may in a few years witness that feat accomplished, which has been so long desired, even prior to events and changes in the world which have rendered such an achievement now, unless our commercial prosperity is to dwindle away, a great national necessity.

We earnestly commend to our readers a consideration of the Costa Rica plan, as detailed in the pamphlet alluded to, which will be found to be full of the most interesting details respecting the territory of Costa Rica, and its vast resources of natural wealth.

POTASH SALT.—The discovery made by Dr. Penny, of Glasgow, of the presence of a considerable quantity of potash salts in the soot from blast furnaces has attracted some attention in the iron districts of South Staffordshire. From the well known value of potash salts, it is stated there is every reason to expect that this discovery will prove of considerable importance to those who are interested in these commercial products, and also to ironmasters, who will be able to turn to better account a substance which has not hitherto been applied to any practical use.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

Original Correspondence.

LEGITIMATE MINING SPECULATION.

SIR.—The letter from "One who pays calls as he ought to do" is so much in unison with my sentiments, so often expressed through the medium of your Journal, that I hail with gladness the appearance of a contemporary, disposed to uphold legitimate mining in the right way, and I trust he will assist my humble pen, not only by supporting the cause, but in exposing the delusions that are from time to time foisted on the public notice, wholly of an illegitimate character, and which are occasionally the cause of complaints by "Victims" in the true sense of the word, though I am perfectly satisfied the greater number are, as he states, "Victims of their own cupidity." As far back as the 25th of July last my sentiments on this head were thus given, and as they serve the present moment equally as they did then, I repeat them:—

I recommend all payers generally to look for themselves at what the call makers have been doing with the funds, whether their application is satisfactory, and the progress making equally so, in which case I would say to them pay on, and early; but, when the contrary is evident to them, they have their own minds to follow—pay or abandon. One important point ought never to be lost sight of by the *bona fide* adventurer—that is, having paid his own call, seeing that others do so, and not quietly suffer a large portion of the shares to stand on the list of "arrears of calls due." Parties in arrears are generally those who hold a large interest, originally intended for a market, and being disappointed in selling, go on as long as they are suffered, until they either have not the means of paying or want the willingness, from the reduced price the shares nominally are quoted at. This is a bad system to allow. The earlier forfeiture is enforced (even at the penalty of suspending the mine), the better for the legitimate shareholder. No party should be allowed to remain in arrears one single day upon two calls. Bi-monthly meetings enable all to see that this is carried out, and it is their own fault if neglected, and I cannot hide my fears that several of the concerns wherein the necessary calls are making for the honest and legitimate purpose of developing the mine, will suffer by the cause mentioned.

Unless the necessary funds are supplied no adventure can prosper. The advantage of holding bi-monthly or quarterly meetings are evident: every shareholder can thus make himself acquainted with the state of the concern, and the sooner he decides as to paying the call then made, or abandoning, the less risk he runs, especially where the calls are made in advance; then he knows there is no liability as to debts; on the contrary, if there are any he is liable for them, and can be made to pay, by causing a merchant or creditor to sue him for their demand, and his only remedy is then by falling back on his co-partners; therefore it is the interest of one and all to see at their regular meetings that every liability is set forth (if any), and call made ample enough to discharge them, and carry forward the operations until the ensuing meeting.

Since July I am well aware that several of the mines I hinted at have suffered by not attending to the rule promptly, and some have actually been obliged to stop and sell off all the materials to discharge the claims that stood against them. Others have been sold by public sale, and gone over to new proprietors, who, by perseverance and capital, are likely to reap the advantage of all the money expended by their unfortunate predecessors. Some continue shallow workings at a monthly expenditure upon a limited scale, in hopes of a chance discovery, whilst there are, I am happy to say, those where the shareholders uniting together in the true spirit of legitimate mining, and cheerfully paying up the calls as they were then made, are now reaping the advantage—a dividend. Cutting a stone of good ore, and showing a good assay of it, does not constitute a mine in a state of prosperity; money has afterwards to be laid out in sinking two or three levels under and driving on the course of the lode before ground can be opened to beat away by tributaries, then it has to undergo the process of dressing before the ore can come into the market, where it has to be sold and paid for before any dividend can result. This occupies many months, and ought to be thought of by shareholders at a distance, many of whom, perhaps, never were upon a mine. Depend on it, whilst they are so credulous to believe that "Wheat Maria's" and "Burra Burra's" are to be made in a day's discovery, and the produce from an assayer's pot, there will be found parties ready to supply them with such deceptive "dissolving views," as long as they have any spare coin in their pockets, whilst the practical miner lays himself open to their hidden vengeance and open calumny, because he is too honest to witness their evil practices without pointing to where it is written "dangerous." He is, however, encouraged on in the hopes of saving others from falling into the snare laid for them; and if those "who pay calls as they ought to do" appreciate his desire to benefit true mining in the way he always purposed, his pen will not be idle.—*ARGUS (of Truro): March 15.*

TREVOOLE MINE, IN THE CAMBORNE DISTRICT.

SIR.—It is now 12 months since a prospectus of this mine was issued: a concise statement and recommendation of it appeared soon after in your Journal from Mr. R. Symons, the surveyor of Truro, which drew from me a communication under date 29th April, when it appeared that with the exception of 116 out of 256 shares, the company consisted of gentlemen of most undoubted wealth, and possessing the true spirit of enterprise, since which nothing further has appeared upon the subject, as far as I have seen in your columns. I am induced to ask whether any progress has been made, the remainder of the shares taken, or what numbers remain unappropriated? being fully convinced that if the names then given hold on, and from the local situation of the property being so unexceptionable, provided a fit agency is appointed, and the dues no obstacle, there can be no doubt at this moment of finding the necessary capital to give it a full and proper trial with adequate machinery.

March 17. ARGUS (of Truro).

THE DEVON COPPER ORE SMELTING COMPANY.

SIR.—Ever since the communication of "C. A. G.," of Falmouth, in Sept. last, upon this interesting and important subject, I have been anxiously waiting to learn the practical result of my friend Todd's process of separating mixed ores. Knowing there is a fine field opened not only in Devon and Cornwall, but elsewhere, to test the merits of his project, and the immense advantage to the mining community at large in case of its success, I do hope the scheme is not abandoned, and shall be glad if this short letter elicits such a reply as may be satisfactory.—*AMOR FRATERNUS: Lombard-street, March 17.*

NORTH TRELAUNY MINE.

SIR.—We are not at all disappointed at the spirit manifested by the writer of the letter headed "North Trelawny Mine," given in your Journal of Saturday last, but do not think it a very polite reply to our request, which was simply to be informed who among the mine agents of this neighbourhood had inspected or reported on the prospects of this interesting concern, for we need not tell the public that a person writing of a mine worth 58,000l., the price quoted in your share list of last week for this mine, ought not to be ashamed of his name. Yet we should not have interfered, as parties allowing themselves to be so easily duped do not even merit our pity, but some of our friends had been repeatedly asked whether we had seen it or not, and the report we referred to was evidently intended to convey that impression; this, and not the neglect of the deputation, induced us to think ourselves ill-treated. The letter we wrote was simply in self-defence; our object in getting the name of the real inspector is that the bait might not have the desired effect, but the proper person should have the merited censure or praise. The report itself requires no confirmation, a single glance at a map of the district being sufficient to show the truth or untruth of it.

However, since we are challenged to an inspection of the mine, and the name requested is not given, our reply is, we have nothing to do with the good or bad prospects of it, but in justice to our friends and ourselves we cannot allow a report to be placed before the world as ours, which asserts that the lodes of South and West Caradon Mines, "running east and west," pass through North Trelawny sett, which is situated near Rilla Mill, in Linkinhorne, and at right angles with our lodes, is at least 2½ miles north. But, by-the-by, "one of the deputation," keeps his name as closely a secret as he keeps the names of "the principal mine agents in this neighbourhood," said to have inspected the mine. We, therefore, beg you to lay this matter before the mining world, the best judge of the merits of this question, and whether our letter of the 21st Feb. merited such an abusive reply or not.

South Caradon Mine, March 16. THE AGENTS OF SOUTH AND WEST CARADON.

THE TYWARTHAYLE MINES.

SIR.—Observing reference has been made by two parties through your valuable Journal to my former letter on the suspension of the working of these mines, you will, I trust, excuse me if I ask further space, that I may thereby explain my reasons. When I wrote that letter, the general topic in this neighbourhood was that a new party had bought the mine, and was at once about to enter the field with fresh vigour. Believing, therefore, that they, like others, were thinking about making improvements, I took the liberty, having known the locality well, to offer them (not knowing a single individual, but wishing them every success) my opinion, which, perhaps, I did not sufficiently explain, to an observing world. However, among the rest, it was said that a new engine would at once be put at James's shaft; to that I was rather opposed. Knowing the several levels at James's perfectly well, I am led to think it would be a long time before an engine there would assist Gardiner's engine. The cutting down that shaft from surface to the 70 ft. level would be an important matter; and when we consider that in the 60 ft. lode is in two separate parts, and at one time it was difficult to ascertain which of those parts was the principal lode, the former party concluded that the south one was therefore, the shaft was sunk to the 70 ft. on that part of the lode. The lode in the 70 ft. still continuing to be in two parts, the present party, considering the north split to be the main lode, filled up the south shaft to the 60 ft. level, and sunk the shaft to the 90 ft. on that part. About 3 or 4 fms. above the 80 ft. level the lode fell in to the north with the lode the shaft was sunk upon, and I should say they have not since been separate; therefore, the shaft at James's is not sunk below the 70 ft. on the main lode, which is evident from the fact that in driving east from James's, to meet the 80 ft. level, coming west from diagonal shaft, they became parallel. They had to drive a cross-cut about 9 ft. south; and further, at James's, there is a cross cut driven south to a cage, which is the same lode that Gardiner's shaft is sunk upon; therefore, if any observations are right, they would have to sink James's shaft upwards of 35 fms. before it would be of any benefit to Gardiner's engine. From these considerations, I was so bold as to offer my opinion. My reasons for putting the

At the Penzance County Court, William Hosking, a smith and iron dealer, residing at Redruth, recovered a verdict for 10*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, against W. Cooper, a late merchant, of Lelant, the holder of 20 shares (512ths) in a "mushroom mine," during 39 days it had an ephemeral existence. The defence rested on the attempt to prove the plaintiff one of the fortunate partners therein for 10 shares. Capt. Dunn, being the managing agent of the concern, called "East Wheal Caroline," in Perranuthnoe, ordered the goods from the plaintiff, and negotiated a provisional sale of 10 shares to him (receiving 1*l.* deposit), provided, after an inspection, he approved of the mine; on doing so, however, he formed so decidedly an unfavourable opinion of it, that he preferred forfeiting the deposit to having anything to do with the shares, though they nominally stood in the market at 300 per cent. premium. The pursuer, a carpenter and owner of St. Ives, held no less than 462 shares (512ths). His Honour said, that if he were to act according to his own feelings he should nonsuit the plaintiff, but he could not dictate to a tradesman as to who he should single out and sue amongst a lot of adventurers; the judgment must, therefore, pass for the full amount claimed and expenses, including advocate's fee, but not anything for the time of the witnesses.

Application for shares to be made at the office, 26, Austin Friars, City, and of Capt. John Webb, St. Austell, Cornwall.

BRITISH MINES.

Dyfnwain over looked so well as the 42 does at present—lead all the length driven (st and west about 38 fms.); both ends of the south lode are in grey ground, as also

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—We shall, if all be well, finish cutting down shaft next week. We have extended the south driving in the 70 about 2 fathoms, the lode in which is large and exceedingly kindly, being composed of fluokan, quartz, and spots of clear ore. We have cleared 70 fms. south in the 60 fm. level, and shall also commence clearing the north driving to-morrow (17th inst.). We have cleared about 40 fms. in the

50 fm. level north, and find the back for nearly the whole of this distance taken away, proving the lode to have been a productive one—we continue to sink the lode, and to clear the stones of lead from the rubbish run down from the back of the level. The cross cut towards the western end of the lode is progressing as fast as possible. We have commenced clearing the 24 fm. level north, and are in about 6 fms.; the levels are full of rubbish—we shall clear as fast as practicable. I sent Mr. Matthews on the 12th inst. a box of lead ore to be forwarded you.

MERILLYN.—There is no change in the lode in the engine-shaft, or in the 26 fm. level west since last reported on; the north lode in this level is still 3 ft. wide, producing a little lead. The shaft on the old lode is not yet got through the old workings. The 16 fathom level, west of old shaft, is still clearing through old workings. The 26 fathom level, east of old shaft, is still clearing through old workings. The lode in the back of the 15 yard level is worth 407. per fathom. The lode in the back of the 26 fathom level, east of old shaft, is worth 307. per fathom; the 26 fathom level, east of old shaft, is worth 307. per fathom; the 26 fathom level, east of old shaft, is worth 307. per fathom.

MOLLAND.—The 42 east is about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and exceedingly promising, from 27. to 31. per fathom; the lode in the west end is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, and of very kindly appearance, and from its present bearing going east I think is altogether north of the shaft, and in order to prove it I have put the men to cross-cut to it. The lode in the 30 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 20 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 10 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 0 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 0 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore.

NEW EAST CROWDALE.—I have set the engine-shaft to sink by six men for one month, at 84. per fathom; the present state of the ground does not require timber. The north lode underlying towards the main lode is not yet cut through, therefore it is much larger than I expected when it was first intersected; unless it strikes the main one more perpendicular, I believe we shall cut the main lode in the shaft about 8 fms. deeper than the present bottom, which is 26 fms. under the surface. The lode in the 24 east of shaft, keeps its size and is very regular, 3 feet wide, just the same character as last reported. The engine and other machinery are working well.

NORTH BULLER.—The ground in the shaft is a little easier for sinking; the shaft is now down 5 fms. 2 ft. under the 40 fathom level. The 40 cross-cut is driven south 11 fms. 3 ft., but have not yet intersected the lode. The water that came from the end some time since came from a small branch; the lode in going down must have taken a more perpendicular direction than in the bottom of the trial shaft. We reset the 40 end, on Clinton's lode, to drive east by two men, at 81. fms. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, unproductive.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 20, east of west shaft, the lode is worth 52. fm. In the 70, east of John Michael's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore, and is looking more kindly. The 64, east of John Michael's shaft, is cleared, and we shall commence driving it next week.

NORTH WHEEL ROBERT.—We have driven our cross-cut from the shaft 6 fms., and have not yet intersected the lode; from our calculation of its underlie, when we pitched the shaft, we should now be into it in the adit. When we took the underlie it was 24 feet in the fm., but the lode above this must be taking a more perpendicular direction, which I am pleased to see. I would rather see it 14 foot wide than 2 ft. feet underlie. The back of the lode from the shaft at surface is 18 fms. 3 ft. As soon as we cut it I will write you, which must be shortly. The adit end is without alteration, just as last reported. At the cross-cut to the counter lode, we are driving on a branch, which is now taking its direction at right angles to the counter lode.

PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.—We continue driving east and west, and in both ends our prospects continue good. We shall commence on Monday next sinking for another level. We have already cut the place on the main shaft, and are now dressing machine, in working, and at the end of next week will have completed the Princess Royal adit. We shall also next week commence the engine-house.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEIDON.—Prosser's level has been driven 4 fms. further east without meeting with any change. We are driving gradually towards the lode, and hope to cut it this month; the point we are aiming for is the junction of the lode. There is above us such a stiff hard piece of ground, that we could not drive above 2 fms. a month if we were on the lode; when we do cut it we hope to be beyond this hard ground, and to avoid it we took a slight curve from the lode, by which means we are driving from 4 to 5 fms. a month. Smith's level has been driven 4 fms. further east along the north lode; it is not yet in regular producing ground; there are some good bunches, and alternate pieces of barren ground, mixed up together. For March we shall only have two men driving this level. In Davies's level, 3 fms. 2 ft. of ore ground were stopped in the back; the lode has produced as good ore as any we have yet cut. For the level, we have driven 4 fms. 4 ft. further east; the end has just entered the ore ground—the lode having taken several curves in the length we have driven, it makes the distance to drive under the old shaft about 7 fms. further; as it has begun to make ore, we expect our future driving will continue through ore ground. Bacheidon Mine: The 5 fm. level has been driven 3 fms. further east along the lode—the open ground still continuing in the bottom between shaft No. 1 and 2; 4 fms. of ore ground was stopped; this was to deepen the level, so as to make it even with that portion previously driven, and for laying down a tramway on the main shaft. No. 2 has been sunk 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. deeper, and 1 fm. cross-cut through the lode; about 9 ft. of this sinking was in the kila, before the cross cut intersected the lode; the lode has been cut very rich, and continues so in sinking. For March, I have let to four miners and two labourers to drive east and west 4 fms. on the course of the lode. In the back of the 5 fm. level, between shafts Nos. 1 and 2, 10 fms. of ore ground was stopped, producing good ore. Shaft No. 5 has been sunk 3 fms. 5 ft. 10 in. deeper on the lode; this shaft has gone down on a very rich course of ore; I have let 4 fms. to drive east and west on the lode, in March. Near the bottom of the shaft another of the Bacheidon lodes has dropped in, and is as rich as the other lode; this gives us good reason to expect that the lode will become richer in depth. At about 2 fms. deeper these lodes will form a junction, where, no doubt, they make a good bunch of ore. The object in sinking these three shafts was to open ore ground, to stop on until the 20 fm. level cuts the lode. The 20 fm. level north is now about 50 fms. long, the ground still good for driving; the 20 fm. level south was only driven 4 fms. further last month, the ground being very stiff. The quantity of lead dressed up to measuring day was about 18 tons; since that day we have increased it a little. To-day (March 8), we shipped the 20 fms. level of the Margaret and Mary, which I hope will arrive at the next sale. I have not received the bills of lading, but hope to do so to-day, which I will forward as soon as I receive them.

RIX HILL.—In the 28, at engine-shaft, the lode is cut, but we cannot as yet say anything of its value. The 40, east and west on new south lode, still produces a little tin, with an abundance of munda. Our tribute department looks well.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEEL BROTHERS.—Since my last we have made a discovery of good ore in the back of the 14 fm. level, just over the rise from the 24; the lode there is quite 4 ft. wide, all gossan, 6 in. of which we hope to produce about 200 ozs. of pure silver to the ton of ore. In the rise from the 24 fathom level we break daily from two to three bags of good work, also a quantity of dressing work from Murray's shaft. In the course of 10 days or a fortnight we shall have another parcel of silver ore ready for sale.

SOUTH TRELAUNY.—The plunger-lift is fixed from the 60 up to the 30. One of the clacks failed under water, which has given us some trouble.

SOUTH WALES.—During the week we have opened a little ground on the north lode, east of the Rhydnet River; it is about 9 ft. wide, producing a little copper and lead, but not sufficient to set a value on. We are now thinking to sink on the same.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—The operations in the eastern department are going on much as last reported. In clearing the western gossan near the junction of the north and south lodes we have discovered very good tin ground on the south part of the lode; we have not yet reached the bottom of the ancient workings, but from what we have already seen of the lode remaining we are in expectation of a better one in the bottom of these workings than has been found since we have commenced operations: the excavations at this point are very large, and the greater part of the stuff raised has been removed, which must have been at a great expense, there being no stamping power near the mine, and no machinery to draw the water, which must have been plentiful in the winter. The engine is setting well onward with the engine, and we hope to have the boiler house finished by the end of next week. The underground department is ready to receive the pitwork; some of the pumps have arrived, and we are daily in expectation of receiving the remainder, when no time will be lost in getting ready for working.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christie Lode: In the 100, west of Garden's, we are driving north to cut the lode. In the 200, west of Woolcock's, the lode is worth 247. fm. per fm.; in the 300, west of Terill's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with little ore; in the 400, west of this level, west of Arthur's, the lode is worth 152. fm. per fm.; in this level, east of Christie, the lode is worth 51. fm. per fm.; in the 500, west of cross-cut, the lode is worth 31. fm. per fm.; in the 600, east of cross-cut, is driving to cut the cross-course.

TRELOWETH.—Yesterday being our setting-day, the engine-shaft was let at a reduced price. The 55 west has been extended this month 7 fms. 2 ft.—set at 31. 5 fm. per fm.; east it is extended 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.—set at 31. 45 west is extended 7 fms.—set at 31. 10 fm. per fm., and is yielding good stones of copper ore; east it is extended 5 fms. 4 ft. 4 in.—set at 31. 16 fm. per fm., the lode principally capol. The general appearance of the levels is now more favourable for copper ore than we have seen it for some time past.

UNITY CONSOLS.—Gray's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 70 fm. level west is improved since last week; it is now 2 ft. wide, and worth 41. fm. per fm. The rise in the back of this level has a lode 4 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, with good stones of copper ore, and we hope to hole this rise to the 60 fm. level by the end of this week, when we shall put some men to stop the bottom of the 60. In the 60 east very little has been done in the last week, in consequence of the men being engaged clearing this level after the quantities of water we have lately had. In the 60 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 50 fm. level east the lode is still poor. In the 40 fm. level, east of Buckley's, the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, and worth 107. fm. per fm. In the 40 fm. level west the lode is 11 ft. wide, producing tinstuff worth 37. fm. per fm. In the 30 fm. level, east of Buckley's, we are still driving south, and hope to cut the lode this week; in the 30 fm. level west the lode in the end is 14 ft. wide, producing good work for tin.—At Lambro: The cross-cut south in the 40 fm. level, from Kenworthy's engine-shaft, continues to be favourable for driving; I expect the men will drive 12 fms. this month, which, no doubt, must bring them very near to Hampton's lode. At Wheel Kitty, the shaftmen are clearing up the engine-shaft below the 60 fm. level, and hope to get to the bottom by the end of this week, when we shall commence driving to cut the lode, so much to be desired. In the 50 fm. level, east of Wheel Kitty engine-shaft, the lode in the end is 4 in. wide, and yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; in the 60 fm. level west the lode is 6 in. wide, greatly improved in the last week, and now worth for copper ore 37. fm. per fm. The tribute pitches at Wheel Kitty and Lambro are most satisfactory in the production of copper ore. All the pitches at Unity on tin are looking well. Our dressing operations, both in tin and copper, are going on rapidly.

WEST BEAM.—The lode sinking under the 12 fm. level is improved; we are carrying down about 5 ft. of the lode in the shaft, and the north part is producing good tinstuff. The cost of sinking is only 31. fm. per fathom, and but little timber required. The 12 fm. level east is set at 11. fm. per fm.; the lode has been heaved, but we have just cut the north wall, where the water is gushing out, and appearances are favourable. We continue stamping poor work, to prepare the dressing floors with slime, &c., but shall, in a few days set our western end, and stamp some of our best tinstuff.

WEST GOGINAN.—It appears that the 30 fm. level, driving south of the engine-shaft, has passed through the lode that was seen in the 15 fathom level: we shall commence driving immediately on its course. The lode in the deep adit level, driving east from the old shaft, is 5 feet wide, composed of kila, spar, jack, and slightly spotted with lead ore.

WESTON.—I expect we shall be able to measure 2 fms. of driving in Cross's level this month (ending 30th of March). There has been no alteration in the character of the lode since the month of May (March 15). I perceive the face of a grey rock coming in, which, probably, may be one of the hard rocks that generally accompanies the lode; if it should be, we may expect to cut the same forthwith.

WEST WHEEL RUSSELL.—In the 60 fathom level, driving west from engine-shaft, the lode is still large, composed principally of quartz, prase, &c., and producing some good ore. The lode in the 37 fm. level west has at present a very kindly appearance, being full 2 ft. wide, with a leader of ore in the bottom part of the end about 6 in. wide, altogether a promising looking lode. We have commenced a rise in the back of the 48 and 60 fm. levels on the course of the lode, to communicate with the engine-shaft in the 37 fm. level, which will, when holed, enable us to sink the engine-shaft below the 60 fm. level immediately on the lode, which will eventually be a saving of time and expense to the adventurers.

WHEEL ARTHUR.—The lode in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, where the men are sinking and stopping, is looking very well. There is a good lode dipping east which we shall come in contact with after driving the 35 a few fms. further east, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prase, and very good stones of ore; going west in 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prase, and copper ore—in fact, all saving work; in the back it is 3 ft. wide, producing a fair quantity of ore, of a very good quality. In the 20 fm. level, in the 35 the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing about 34 tons of ore per fm., of a very good quality. The ground in the 50 cross-cuts is just as it has been the last few months past. There is no doubt, when we cut the north lode in the 50, we shall have a very good one.

WHEEL CATHERINE.—Since last report we have put the men that were driving on the east and west lode to sink a winze on the course of the lode in the bottom of the adit level, to come down where we shall cut the lode in the cross cut, now driving from the bottom of the shaft. The lode in the winze is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan, munda, sugary spar, and lead. If the underlie continues as at present, we shall probably use the winze as a shaft, to sink on the course of the lode. The cross-cut has not yet reached the lode. We intend driving to hill on the lode cut last week, as soon as the men can be spared from the winze.

WHEEL CREBOR.—We have a course of ore in the 12 end worth at least 407. per fathom: it is 2 ft. wide, solid ore, and equal in quality to the specimens I sent you last week. The men have taken down a piece of it about 4 ft. high and 3 ft. long—the work is holed to surface; that small space produced near 307. worth of copper, and is still improving; it appears to be lengthening east, and the cross-course before us, its underlie being west, we most reasonably expect in going down will lengthen west. I have reason to believe we shall have lasting and rich courses of ore in our deeper levels on both sides of the great cross-courses. The men in the 24 are cross-cutting to cut the south lode. The lode in the 34 end is promising, the same may be said of the lode in the 20 at Gill's. We have 10 tributaries at work, all of whom I think are likely to raise a fair quantity of ore. There are other places to let as soon as I can, that may be worked to a profit. Our engine, draining engine, &c., are working well. We are dressing as fast as possible for another sampling, which is likely to be far superior, both in quantity and quality, to any of our former. We shall get it ready for April sampling.

WHEEL EDWARD.—In sinking the last 9 ft. the lode has increased in size to nearly 7 ft., and may now be designated a champion: its quality is improving, apparently, every foot we sink; the matrix throughout is impregnated with black and yellow ore, and altogether it presents a very improved condition from that of the last report. The counter, underlying south, will form a junction with this lode a few fms. deeper, which is expected to produce a course of ore.

WHEEL GILL.—We have timbered, divided, and secured the shaft down as far as the run, got the bearings fixed, and the lift all in course to drop away. We hope to drop the lift so as to fork the 16 fm. level by the latter part of this week, when we shall get back to see the lead lode as quick as possible. The engine continues to work well, and every effort is being made to get down with the shaft as speedily as possible to the 40, which I expect by the middle of next month.

WHEEL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—At Thorne's shaft, in the 97 fm. level north the ground is good, lode 2 ft. wide, producing 35 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 200 fm. level south the ground is good, lode 20 in. wide, producing 30 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 87 fm. level south the ground is moderate, lode 1 ft. wide, producing 3 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 77 fm. level north the ground is moderate, lode 10 in. wide, producing 3 cwt. of ore per fm.; ditto south the ground is good, lode 8 in. wide, but poor for ore. In the winze sinking under the 87 fm. level north the ground is good, lode 2 ft. wide, producing 17 cwt. of ore per fathom. The engine-shaft is sunk 14 fms. under the 70 fm. level, the ground is hard, lode 1 ft. wide, but poor for ore; we hope this shaft will be communicated with the 87 fm. level in two months from this time. At Webb's shaft in the 70 fm. level south the ground is moderate, lode 2 ft. wide, producing 3 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the 60 fm. level south the ground is moderate, lode 18 in. wide, but poor for ore. We have commenced sinking Maxwell's shaft under the 43 fm. level, ground good, lode 1 ft. wide, producing 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are looking very well. We hope to complete the new plunger lift at Penhale, in the 38 fathom level, this week. The tribute pitches are producing a fair quantity of ore. We sold on Friday last 60 tons of silver-lead ores to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 127. 12s. per ton.

WHEEL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—We have driven 2 fms. in the 10 fathom level east; the lode is just as last reported, being very promising. We have set a tribute pitch on the copper lode, at 10s. in 12. We have not taken down any of our silver lode this week, but driving on the side off it. We have 12 cwt. of silver ore of No. 1 quality, and 25 cwt. of No. 2 ready for market.

WHEEL MARY EMMA.—The lode in Tindale's engine-shaft still continues to improve; the tributaries are breaking some very good tin; lode 2 feet wide, producing rocks 1 cwt. in each, of superior quality—therefore they will do well at 8s. in 12, should the lode continue as good as it now is, which I have no doubt of.

WHEEL MAY.—The engine-shaft is sunk from surface 21 fms. 5 ft. 4 in. The 10 fm. level is driven east of the engine-shaft 6 fms. 1 ft. 1 in. west, 5 fms. 2 ft. The 20 is driven east 15 fms. 2 ft., and south 3 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. The engine-shaft is sunk since this measurement 6 ft. below the 20 fm. level. The cross-course is still in the engine shaft. We had better confine all our cost to sinking it until we get to the 30. I do not expect to see much alteration before that time; then we shall be able to drive our levels east and west on the course of the lode to what extent we think proper.

WHEEL ROBINS.—Since last report, we have driven through a small but very good bunch of ore in the 20 west, on Watson's lode; the end at present is not so good, but the lode still looks kindly, and produces some good stones of copper ore, and the stratum is soft and congenial. This succession of branches of copper going westward looks very promising, and I declare it to be equally as good as a gossan, and is wholly lost its tin character in this quarter, and is now decidedly of a copper nature, and if it is not so productive as we could wish, we must bear in mind that we are driving through the ground where the lode is in a state of transition from tin to copper, and I expect we shall have much copper further west and below where we are. In the east end at the 20 the lode is about 3 feet wide, containing a little tin—the ground very moderate, and bids fair to be a productive part of the mine. In the 10 west we have taken the men away, and put them to clear and secure the adit, east of the shaft, as both the east and west ends in the mine are still very valuable, and the east one must be holed to the adit by a winze, and the west one to the 10 by the same means.

WHEEL TREASURY.—We are sinking the shaft on the new lode by four men, lode 3 ft. wide, composed of the richest gossan I ever saw. Two gentlemen from Redruth visited the mine to-day, and declared it to be equally as good as a gossan, and is wholly lost its tin character in this quarter, and is now decidedly of a copper nature, and if it is not so productive as we could wish, we must bear in mind that we are driving through the ground where the lode is in a state of transition from tin to copper, and I expect we shall have much copper further west and below where we are. In the east end at the 20 the lode is about 3 feet wide, containing a little tin—the ground very moderate, and bids fair to be a productive part of the mine. In the 10 west we have taken the men away, and put them to clear and secure the adit, east of the shaft, as both the east and west ends in the mine are still very valuable, and the east one must be holed to the adit by a winze, and the west one to the 10 by the same means.

WHEEL UNION.—Since our last report we have been getting on very well with forking; the water is now drained to the back of the 40 fm. level, and to day (13th inst.), we have dropped the pumps 2 fms. deeper. Our progress in dropping has been very much impeded in consequence of the shaft at places being choked with timber, &c. We hope to get the 40 fm. level drained in the course of a few days, after which we shall be able to set more tin pitches. The men in the 30 cross-cut are progressing very favourably; we have again a prettily cut of granite, very like when we commenced driving, and we have now a beautiful cross-course, with a good leading wall on the eastern side. On Friday, 5th February, we set to six men and three boys 2 fms., at 61. per fathom. Our surface operations are in making floors, erecting sheds for dressing copper ore, &c.

WHEEL ZION.—The heavy portions of the engine will be fixed in the engine-house this week. The bob is in its place. The bob-pits for flat-rods to Lemon's shaft, to enable us to resume sinking on the champion lode, are being prepared, and altogether we are progressing satisfactorily.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINES.—[Report from Jan. 31 to Feb. 16.]—

Raipas.—The exploratory workings in the 30 fm. level are making good progress, but as yet without any change in the prospects. The winze on Labouchere's lode has again improved, and by the end of this month we hope to reach the level of the 30, when we shall immediately drive towards the cross cut on the course of the lode, and thus hope to lay open some good reserves of ore ground for future operations. Our returns for the last two months have been very small, but we hope hereafter they will improve, as the prospects of Labouchere's lode lead us to expect some more permanent supplies of ore than has been the case for many months past.

Old Mine.—Our progress there is rather more favourable, and some fair returns of ore have been delivered to the smelting-house within the last week. The old middle sink is at present making some fair returns, and holds out great hopes of permanency. The north shaft is improved, it has yielded some good ore since the date of my last report. The western stope in Slings' sink is somewhat deteriorated, but still holds out encouraging prospects. The ground in the western level is easier, and the men are making satisfactory progress, but the lode is still small and poor. The level east of Bergmeister's is driving on gossan, and a little ore of rich quality—it holds out most promising indications. The ground in the adit level is still favourable for driving, and the men are making good progress—we hope to hole by the end of next month.

Powder House.—The level on the lode is making slow progress, in consequence of the hard ground, but the prospects continue equally encouraging.

QUENANGEN COPPER WORKS.—[Received March 19.]

Feb. 16.—It gives me great pleasure to announce our having at last succeeded in crossing the mountains, and the commencement of the carriage of ore from the mines to Alten. Up to this date, 28 loads of ore have been delivered to the Alten Smelting House. After the preparatory work is got ready in the ensuing summer, I intend to set the carriage of the ore, goods, and materials by private contract, when we expect to get it done for about 24 to 28 Spanish dollars per ton, which is not more than two-thirds our present cost. The prospects of the mine are still very encouraging, and the work performed since my last visit is highly satisfactory. Lode C has developed itself very considerably, and it now possesses greater regularity and holds out greater prospects of permanency than at any former time. Our principal returns are now made from this lode, and the good result of the operations in this branch of your establishment (which by the end of next month I shall be able to lay before you) will be the best proof of its value. The adit level on lode is also progressing satisfactorily, and we only wait for the summer to fit machinery for draining the workings under the lode. The water charges will be very trifling, and we expect in a few months to be able to resume and carry on these workings with remunerative profit. The course of ore in the bottom of the mine, where last worked, could be seen for about 20 fathoms in length, and extending north-easterly in ground quite unexplored; its breadth is about 18 inches (solid yellow ore), which has been gradually increasing in size from the surface downwards. The new lode at the Badden River is somewhat deteriorated, and the prospects less encouraging. On the whole, the general prospects are certainly much more cheering than at any time since the transfer of the property.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received March 15.]

Jan. 29.—Produce from Dec. 28 to Jan. 27—Gongo, 7 lbs. 0 ozs. 3 dwts.; Bananal 3 lbs. 1 oz. 17 dwts.—10 lbs. 2 ozs. 5 dwts. A remittance of 37 lbs. 10 ozs. 0 dwts. 11 grs gold dust has arrived per the *Trevo*.

Bananal.—The pumps and everything of value have been all safely brought to the surface, without the least accident. If I receive sufficient encouragement in your next despatch, I will immediately remove the Bananal stamps to the Maria workings. I have given instructions for the newly-discovered Jacotinga to be cross-cut at G, which is near the Corrego Mosquito, with a view of ascertaining what longitudinal veins are therein, previous to an adit being driven on the most promising one northward, in which depth from surface will considerably increase. You will perceive by the Gongo gold returns of the 27th that there is an improvement in the produce from the stamps at work for the 10 days previous, especially the one at Gongo village, which I trust will continue.

Maria Workings.—The stamps are complete, and will commence working to form the bed on the 21st. It is an excellent machine, not only for strength but workmanship, and I trust its next month's workings will prove the correctness of my opinion, both as regards her capabilities and produce of gold.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received March 15.]

Coccos, Jan. 25.—Since the 26th ult. we have extracted and stamped a portion of the stuff from the Terra Cahida, which, considering the economy of extracting and the easy conveyance to the stamps by the new tramroad (the waggon on which can be worked by two men), we think it will yield a fair produce, and have no doubt, when we have cleared the halans (of which the above was a portion), so as to approach the lode, a greater produce will take place. A crush took place on the 11th inst., in consequence of the ground being softened by the incessant rains, and large portions continue falling, otherwise the produce would have been greater. We feel confident a large portion of this crushed ground will pay, a sample having been tried.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Martyn:

Pozo Ancho, March 6.—San Anton's winze continues hard, with good stones of ore occasionally, not to value; however, from the appearance of the lode in the 33 fm. level, east and west of this winze, we expect a short driving in the 65 fm. level will effect a considerable alteration in the appearance of the lode. The stope east in the 55 fathom level are without much change, lode worth 25 tons in a fathom. In the 56 fm. level west we have communicated with Espena Ventura winze, and the lode in the end has much improved in the past week, it being now worth 23 tons of ore in a fathom. We have set to the winzemen a pitch east of this winze at 14. 5a. 6d. per fathom, including dressing. The 45 fm. level, east of Shaw's shaft, is worth 14 tons of ore in a fathom, ground moderate. At Shaw's shaft we have dropped the pumps, and are in preparation for the adit-rods to drain the water from the 55 ends, and hope to get it to work in about a fortnight. Las Nieves winze, west of Shaw's shaft, sinking below the 45 fm. level, ground hard, lode worth 2 tons of ore in a fathom. The 45 fathom level west continues without any change to notice, still poor, neither is there any alteration in San Juan shaft sinking below this level. In Casualded winze, sinking below this level, the ground is easy, lode worth 1 ton of ore in a fathom. In the 31 end, east of Shaw's shaft, the ground is easy, lode worth 1 ton of ore in a fathom. In the Esperanza winze, sinking below this level, ground moderate, lode worth 2 tons in a fathom. In Thorne's shaft the ground is hard, lode worth 2 tons of ore in a fathom. There being several branches and lodes in and near Field's shaft we have not yet determined on its position, but are still clearing for that purpose. Our tribute department is looking very well, having 26 pitches working on an average tribute of 11. 13s. per ton, including the dressing. Our raisings for Feb. will amount to upwards of 260 tons, and calculate the present month's raisings will be 28 tons.

Stock Account.—Lead ore weighed in, 50 tons 5 cwt.: total in stock, 386 tons 6 cwt. Pig-lead smelted, 36 tons 9 cwt.: total in stock, 767 tons 18 cwt.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received March 15.]

Morro Velho, Jan. 28.—Produce for Dec., 31,094 ottavas, equal to 297.71 lbs. troy—viz., 30,757 ottas. from 6928 tons of ore, yielding 4.44 ottas. per ton, and 337 ottas. from arrastres: total ottas. 31,094. This satisfactory produce amply compensates for my disappointment in that of November, and will, I am convinced, be gratifying to the board. The stamps, owing to the increased supply of water, have crushed nearly 400 tons more stone than in Nov. It may be fair to hope that it arises from general improvement in the value of the Batu ore, as well as from a diminution in the quantity of kila from that mine since the stamp-shaft has been turned to the south; and should this prove to be the fact, we may look for a regular improvement in the monthly produce during the coming year. Stamps working during the month, average 118.41 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has not been quite equal to the requirements of the stamps, increased by water power brought near upon them since the setting in of the rainy season, and we have been obliged to receive assistance from the refuse heap; but the superiority in the quality of the stone has more than compensated for the deficiency in quantity. The experimental stamping of the "Gut" stone, continued during the last 10 days of Dec., has given a result of 5.45 ottavas per ton, being as nearly as possible the same as that of the preceding 10 days.

Costs for December.Rs. 43,616 6/8, at 29d..... £5270 6 10

Produce..... 31,094 ottas.

Less duty..... 1,553

Nett..... 29,539 ottas, at 7s. 8d..... 11,323 5 8

Profit..... £6052 18 10

Jan. 17.—Gold extracted to date, 9639 ottavas, from 561.75 cubic feet of sand (result of 10 days' stamping), yielding 17.25 ottas. per cubic foot; stamps working 11 days, average 119.34 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has for the last eight days suffered for the want of the stamps, having since the 9th discontinued bringing in from the refuse heap; the quality of the ore is, however, inferior to what we have been obtaining during the previous month.

Jan. 25.—Gold extracted to date, 17,045 ottavas, from 1026.48 cubic feet of sand (result of 20 days' stamping), yielding 16.77 ottas. per cubic foot. The stone from the mine has for several days been so wretchedly bad, that we must make up our minds to a serious falling off in the produce; stamps working 20 days, average 118.68 heads. The supply of stone from the mine is yet barely sufficient for the wants of the stamps, and has for two or three days been seriously diminished by the operation of deepening the buckets and putting an outer ring on the wheel of the cachoeira hauling machine, causing for the time a total stoppage of the hauling from that mine. In return, however, for this temporary inconvenience we shall hereafter be enabled to haul larger quantities from that mine. About 21,000l. worth of gold has been received by the same conveyance.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY have advices to November 17.

The superintendent writes:—The stamps are working well, but the produce from the halans is greatly below the estimate made by Capt. Phillips in 1850, and transmitted in my letter, No. 176. The quantity of halans seem to me to have been correct enough; but the produce of the 65 tons now in Adelaide on the road, and waiting for cartage, is but 14 tons, or little above 50. There are 50 tons of tributaries' ore, averaging in produce from 20 to 26 per cent. If I can obtain freight direct at a reasonable rate, I believe it will be better to ship this.

Baker's Lode.—During October month we have continued the adit north from Wotton's shaft, and have driven about 44 fms. without finding any ore, the lode being composed of decomposed granite. In the winze sinking below the 10 fathom level, behind Masterman's shaft, the lode continues productive, and the ore (which is principally blue carbonate) appears to extend both north and southward.

Anstey's Lode.—Having now intersected Anstey's lode in the bottom of engine-shaft, or 20 fm. level, where it

stone of which is said to weigh nearly 3 cwt., almost solid lead. Capt. Hooper concludes by expressing his confidence that if 1000l. were laid out they would realise the anxiously looked for prize.

Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. Denton, Rochdale, Lancashire, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for manufacturing looped, terry, or other similar fabrics.
F. Wheatley, Greenwich, Kent, for an improved safety cab omnibus.
J. Mercer, Oakenshaw, Clayton-le-Moors, and J. Greenwood, Irwell Springs, Bacup, Lancashire, for improvements in machinery for preparing cotton and other fabrics for dyeing and printing.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

J. Cooper, and C. Forwell, Leicester, the crystal reel.—D. Simpson, Lancaster, regulating pressure-tap.—H. Stephens, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, adjustable pencil-point.—Mr. Bayley, Bayswater, safety letter-box.—H. Doulton and Co., Lambeth Pottery, invert block for the bottoms of sewers or culverts in stone or concrete.—C. and J. Seagriff, Green-street, Park-lane, portable wardrobe.—A. Marlon and Co., Regent-street, pencil cutter.—C. Gray, and Sons, Sheffield, reaping machine-knife.—Well and Greenway, Birmingham, fastening for doors, windows, &c.—W. Effe, Birmingham, metallic pen.—J. Morris and Sons, Ashwood Bank, near Redditch, needle case.—C. Rowley, Birmingham, fastening for elastic bands.—W. Stahl and E. Prinert, Yardley street, Birmingham-square, new dividers and callipers.—J. C. Boyd, Lower Thames-street, double-action or self-adjusting scythe.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Laboratory Notes.

CANNON BALL.—The centre of a cannon ball should be its centre of gravity, but it is not so, owing to the inequality of the metal in casting; thus, each ball has its own particular bias, than which nothing can be more objectionable.

GUTTA PERCHA.—This substance, after long exposure to the free action of the sun and the weather, becomes hard and brittle, like resin; kept from the light and air, it would seem to be imperishable.

INDIA RUBBER.—This article, as imported, when soaked some time in water, becomes heavier, by absorbing the liquid, showing that it is to a certain degree porous.

MUSTARD.—All ground mustard is mixed with wheat flour, without which it could not be conveniently used, as it would not mix and set with water.

IRON SHIPS.—Copper repels barnacles, but these and weeds foul an iron ship's bottom to a troublesome and often very serious extent. The barnacles in some cases will protrude 9 inches, or more, from the iron surface, the whole of which, below water, will be covered with them and weeds. Not only is a vessel's progress impeded, but every portion of the iron covered by the barnacle is perished, sometimes as much as the one-sixteenth of an inch, very much to the injury of the metal. Various anti-corrosive paints, calculated to repel barnacles and weeds, are in use, but none with any marked success.

WHITE ZINC PAINT.—Its real use is only in the presence of sulphuretted gases, which do not blacken it. On outdoor work it becomes soft and soapy in wet weather, from being only an oxide of zinc, and oxides forming saponaceous compounds with oils. White lead, on the contrary, is a carbonate of lead. The sulphuret of lead is black, whereas the sulphuret of zinc is white.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The discussion on this subject was resumed at the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday: it turned chiefly on the comparative advantages of the underground system of connecting wires, as practised in Prussia, and the suspended system in use in this country. On the first introduction of the electric telegraph, it was not known to what extent it would be employed; and on that account the suspension system was preferred, as enabling additional wires to be fixed with but little extra expense. At present, a single line of telegraph wire in Prussia, insulated by gutta percha covered with lead, laid at a depth of 2 feet underground, costs 30l. per mile, inclusive of the instruments. The suspended system was shown to be not nearly so expensive, and when accidents occurred, they were more rapidly and easily repaired. The recent great improvements in Bain's printing telegraph were described; and it was shown that by it 3000 words per minute had been sent through this instrument; that 56,000 messages per month had been transmitted on the Eastern Counties Railway, for railway purposes alone; and that such was its extended use for mercantile purposes, that the contents of a closely-printed 8vo. volume was sent out in messages, per day, from the Central Telegraph Office alone. Such was the facility afforded by the instruments now in use, that they were chiefly worked by boys taken from the Orphan Asylum, who fully understood how to work them after a fortnight's practice.

Several ingenious applications of the instruments were described, and specimens of the submarine telegraph wire, intended to be laid down between Dover and Ostend, were exhibited. The general advantages of the introduction of the electric telegraph were pointed out, and it was stated that attention should be directed chiefly to improvements in the mode of insulation of the wires, in both the underground and the suspension systems, as the instruments were now comparatively perfect.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It has been decided in the Denmark House of Representatives, by a majority of 40, that the electric telegraph, in continuation of the German lines, shall be immediately extended from Elsinore, *via* Copenhagen, to Rendsborg.

An experiment has been made in the United States Navy Yard, with a submarine vessel, in presence of a number of scientific persons and officers. The vessel was submerged for a quarter of an hour, with a party of three, in 25 feet of water, the inventor, M. Lambert Alexandre, having complete control over it.

GLOUCESTER, ABERYSTWITHE, AND CENTRAL WALES RAILWAY.—Yesterday the inquiry, calling on the directors to account for the 40,000l. entrusted to them, was resumed before Master Timney. Mr. Williams, clerk at Glyn; Mr. Hawker, the secretary; and Mr. Hill, the solicitor of the company, were examined at length, and eventually the Master allowed the charge as against the directors, giving them three weeks to file a discharge.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF PEARLS.—Pearls are produced, as is generally known, by an animal of the *Terebrata* tribe, which fastens on the oyster shell, and by piercing it, induces the mollusc to obdurate this aperture by a particular secretion of his, which is what we call a pearl. If the terebrata is very persevering, the hole becomes very large, and thus, in proportion, the pearl, or it tries another hole on the same oyster shell, &c. Lieut. Elliot obtained lately a certain number of oysters with their parasites, and deposited them in a tub of water placed in his room, for observing the process. The number of the terebrata having increased, fresh shells were added, and the experiment has completely succeeded. Lieut. Elliot thinks to dispose of some of his parasites to the Belgian Government, for the artificial production of pearls in the oyster grounds of that country.

PROMOTION OF CIVILIZATION.—The ingenious author of the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, in discussing on what depends the origination of civilization and the arts and sciences, admirably observes:—"Among the arrangements of Providence is one for the production of original, inventive, and aspiring minds, which, when circumstances are not decidedly unfavourable, strike out new ideas for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, or put upon them a lasting impression of their own superior sentiments. Nations, improved by these means, become in turn foci for the diffusion of light over the adjacent regions of barbarism—their very passions helping to this end, for nothing can be more clear than that ambitious aggression has led to the civilization of many countries. Such is the process which seems to form the destined means for bringing mankind from the darkness of barbarism to the day of knowledge and mechanical and social improvement."

The rumoured tax on coal has been officially contradicted.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.—This is an association formed for the investment of capital on mortgage of lands in Canada, to receive on the credit of a large subscribed capital money on deposit or loan, at a moderate rate of interest, and to employ it in Canada at a higher rate in loans for public improvements, on the security of rates, tolls, or assessments, and on approved mortgages of real estate. The company is incorporated by Royal Charter, and in a report just issued by the directors they state that they have succeeded in obtaining all the additional securities from the Colonial Legislature which they deemed necessary, which, with the charter, strictly limit the responsibility of each shareholder to the amount of his shares. They state that, on the most careful inquiry, they have satisfactorily ascertained that investments can be safely obtained in Canada, at the rate of 8 per cent., to an amount far exceeding the capital of the company. The whole control of the operations is in the hands of the directors, and the efficiency of this control is secured by the facility of communication with Canada, now so rapid and certain, securing the opportunity of writing weekly and of obtaining a reply in a month, and any order can reach its destination in 12 days. There are public registries of land in Canada, by which the exact state of every title may be ascertained, and official evidence of selling prices obtained at once, stamping real property with a *bona fide* value. The company's loans on real property will in no case exceed half the marketable value of the property, and an especial provision of the Parliament of Canada in the company's favour, requiring payment of the interest in advance, insures the greatest punctuality in its receipt. A most influential list of trustees and directors heads the prospectus. The capital is 500,000l. in shares of 50l. each, with power to raise it to 1,500,000l.; the sum of 1l. per share is to be paid on allotment, and a further sum of 4l. per share by calls, and it is expected it will not be necessary to make any further calls. The directors are empowered to receive from shareholders any subscriptions in anticipation of calls, allowing such interest as may be agreed on, in all cases at a higher rate than can be obtained in other species of investment.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, March 19, 1882.

ENGLISH IRON, &c.		TIN	
Bar, bolt, & square, London	24 17 6-5 0 0	Old copper	per lb. 9d.
Nail rods	5 15 0-6 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing	8 1d
Hoops	6 12 6-6 17 6	Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal	1 11 0
Sheets (singles)	7 2 6-7 10	FOREIGN COPPER, f	
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 0 4 7 6	South American, in bond	78 0 0
Refined metal, Wales	3 0 0-3 5	ENGLISH LEAD, g	
Do. anthracite	3 10 0	Pig	per ton 16 0-16 10
Pigs in Wales	2 15 0	Sheet	17 10 0
Do. do. forge	2 2 0-2 10	Pipe	18 0 0
Do., No. 1, Clyde, net cash	1 16 0-1 16 6	Rod lead	19 10 0
Blowitt's Patent Refined Iron		White ditto	25 0 0
for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport	3 5 0	Patent shot	21 0 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0	FOREIGN LEAD, A	
Strirling's Patent in Glasgow	2 10 0	Spanish, in bond	15 17 6
Toughened Pigs in Wales	3 10-3 15	ENGLISH TIN, f	
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0	Block	per cwt. 4 7 0
Rails (Staffordshire)	5 0 0-5 0 0	Bar	4 8 0
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0	Refined	4 12 0
FOREIGN IRON, b		FOREIGN TIN, f	
Swedish	11 5-11 10	Banca, H. C.	4 0 0
CCND	17 0 0	Straths	3 19 0
PSI		TIN-PLATES, f	
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5 10 0	10 Ck	per box 1 2 6-1 3
FOREIGN STEEL, c		10 Charcoal	1 7 0-1 8
Swedish keg	15 0 0	IX ditto	1 13 0-1 14
Ditto faggot	15 0 0	SPELTER, m	
ENGLISH COPPER, d		Plates, warehouse	per ton 14 7 6
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb.	0 10 0	Ditto, to arrive	14 13 0
Tough cake	per ton 85 10 0	ZINC, n	
Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; j, net cash; k, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1 1/2 per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1 1/2 per cent. dis. * Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.		English sheet	per ton 20 0 0
The IRON MARKET retains the same appearance of languor, with rather less disposition on the part of the buyers to operate under present circumstances; in the meantime, measures for the restriction of the production are in progress, and the article will gradually come round to its former prosperous condition.		QUICKSILVER o	per lb. 3s 2d.

There are no sales of consequence to report in BARS; the price has not, however, receded from the ruling rates of the past month, and 4l. 5s. to 4l. 7s. 6d. for large lots may be quoted as the lowest figures.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON has fallen 6d. per ton from last week's rates, with no sales of any magnitude to note; the nominal price is 36s. for Mixed Nos., g.m.b., free on board.

RAILS have been in more enquiry, and a few orders have been taken at low rates. SWEDISH is without movement; there is nothing to report since the sale a few days since at 14l. 5s.

TIN is dull sale; East India in rather less demand.

COPPER—Very stiff, but without advance. TIN-PLATES—No alteration.

MINES.—The market has been rather inactive this week, and a less amount of business done. Cwmystwith have advanced from 125l. to 150l.; Tremaynes to 24l.; whilst South Tolgus, Merilyn, Bedford, and Mary Ann, fully maintain their price. St. John del Rey have advanced during the week from 24l. to 29l. In mines which have not paid dividends a rise in price has taken place—in Ecton Mountain, Nant-y-Car, and Crebor.

In the Metal Market—Copper is still in considerable request, though no advance in price has yet taken place.—Tin is in less demand, and not much doing either in English or Foreign.—Tin-plates are without change as to price, and a fair amount of business doing.

In the Bullion Market.—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10 1/2d. per oz. Spanish pillar dollars, 5s. 0 1/2d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0 1/2d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0 1/2d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Spanish doubloons, 78s. per oz. Columbian doubloons, 77s. 6d. per oz. American gold coin, 76s. 2d. to 76s. 3d. per oz. Platina, 16s. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3s. 1b.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 2650 tons, amounting to 17,273l. 17s. 6d., the average produce and standard being 8 1/2, 105l. 7s. The corresponding sale last month was 3692 tons, produce 8 1/2, 105l. 10s., being an advance of full 1l. per ton.

The ticketings for 100 tons of Newtonards (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 9l. to 10l. 9s. per ton.

The ticketings for 109 tons of Laxey lead ore varied from 17l. 9s. 6d. to 19l. 17s. per ton.

Wheal Golden Consols sold 60 tons of lead ore, at 12l. 12s. per ton.

Herod-foot sold on Tuesday 58 tons of lead ore, at 11l. 9s. 6d. per ton.

The stock of pig-lead on the wharfs at Stockton-on-Tees, on the last day in Feb., was 43,000 pieces, being an increase of 15,000 pieces since the 29th November. The shipments during the month of February were 4800 pieces of lead.

At Wheal Trelawny quarterly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 272l. 13s. 6d.; call in Dec., 2600l.; silver-lead ore sold, 4676l. 13s. 5d.—7549l. 6s. 11d.—Labour cost for three months, ending December, 3399l. 17s. 8d.; lord's dues, 286l. 1s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 532l. 7s. 6d.; new 70-inch engine, 1768l.; pitwork, 563l. 10s. 1d.; boiler and steam-pipes, 390l. 0s. 1d.; leaving balance next account, 539l. 10s. 6d., less arrears of calls unpaid, 530l. The pursuer was instructed to write to every defaulter, requesting payment within three days, otherwise legal proceedings would be taken to enforce it. They have 1 fathom to sink to reach the 120, from whence they intend cross-cutting to the lode. The 107 north is worth 11l. per fm.; south, 4l. The 92 north, 10l.; south, 12l.; east, 9l. Larger returns are shortly expected. On Saturday they sampled 60 tons of silver-lead ore. The prospects are very fair indeed. The profit on the quarter would have been 408l. 7s. 2d., but for the engine-boiler and pitwork.

At Wheal Williams meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Calls, 2000l.; discounts, 41l. 11s. 5d.—2041l. 11s. 5d.—By purchase of lease, 100l.; law expenses, 5l. 15s. 6d.; office expenses, rent, management, and travelling, 81l. 5s. 6d.; one year's rent of mine, 29l. 2s. 6d.; books, printing, and stationery, 19l. 1s. 10d.; working cost and materials to November, 1364l. 17s. 5d.; labour cost for Nov., 107l. 19s. 8d.; ditto Dec., 148l. 8s.; ditto Jan., 176l. 11s.; leaving balance in hand, 6l. The balance of assets over liabilities was 1084l. 8s. 7d.; and the estimated balance of expenditure to the period of next meeting was 680l. 18s. 5d. A call of 4s. per share was made; and it was resolved that for the present the operations be confined to the middle and north lodes. [The report of the committee will be found among our mining correspondence.]

At the East Wheal Russell meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Calls, 4500l.; discounts, 55l. 4s. 4d.; sundries, 7l. 18s. 6d.; advanced by pursuer, 171l. 3s. 6d.—4734l. 6s. 4d.—By machinery, 575l.; office expenses, rent, travelling, &c., 129l. 18s. 6d.; repaid pursuer, 171l. 3s. 6d.; printing, stationery, &c., 32l. 2s. 6d.; working cost and materials to November, 2673l. 15s. 4d.; labour cost, Nov., 270l. 9s. 4d.; ditto Dec., 173l. 11s. 8d.; ditto Jan., 158l. 10s.; merchants' bills, 241l. 9s. 8d.; arrears of call, 207l.; leaving balance in hand, 101l. 0s. 7d. The balance of assets over liabilities was 895l. 18s. 11d., and an estimated balance is required to meet the expenditure by next meeting of 1509l. 3s. 1d.—to meet which a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. The lode in the tunnel is stated by Capt. Lean to be large and promising, the machinery in excellent condition, and the operations proceeding in good order. [The reports of the committee and Capt. Lean will be found in another column.]

At Bryntal Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 272l. 9s. 6d.; ore sold, 825l. 1097l. 9s. 6d.—Labour cost, Dec., 323l. 6s. 8d.; Jan., 288l. 18s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 88l. 1s. 2d.; carriage of ore, 34l. 8s.; lord's dues (1l. per ton), 86l.; leaving balance to next account, 276l. 15s. The stopes in the 15 will yield on an average 1 1/2 ton of lead per fm. Huson's rise in the back, and Smith's stopes, each 1 1/2 tons. Puckingham's stopes, 2 1/2. A rise in the back of the 7 will turn out 1 1/2 ton per fm. They are in course of putting up a water-wheel.

At Tregadock Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Jan. cost, 82l. 12s. 11d.; Feb. ditto, 74l. 6s. 7d.—156l. 19s. 6d.—Balance in hand last account, 118l. 7s. 5d.; calls received, 12l. 10s.; leaving balance to next account, 26l. 2s. 1d. They have purchased a 24-inch cylinder engine, for the purpose of exploring the mine in depth, to pay for which a call of 1l. per share was made. The lode in the bottom of the mine will average 1 ton of good silver-lead ore per fm. The ground is easy for driving. Altogether this promises well to make a lasting mine.

At Old Brimpts Tin Mine meeting, on the 11th inst., Mr. J. Eagles, the chairman, stated that the committee had had the mine inspected by Mr. Adam Murray, whose report, he was sorry to observe, had not yet been furnished; he, however, appeared to entertain a good opinion of the mine, but that its resources could not be further developed without greater outlay. The accounts produced, bearing the auditor's signature, were

passed. The proceedings were long and stormy, and not a few anathemas were poured upon the head of Mr. Irish, one of the projectors.

At Wheal Enys meeting, on the 12th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 333l. 1s. 3d.; labour cost for four months, ending January, 640l. 18s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 517l. 17s. 4d.—1491l. 17s. 4d.—Less call Nov., 535l.; leaving balance to next account, 956l. 17s. 4d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The steam-engine went to work a month since. The shaft is down 2 1/2 fms. below adit, from whence they are sinking it upon the course of the tin lode, by nine men, with all expedition; yielding about 10l. per fm. The south adit is driven principally on Trevanno lode, which proved very productive in former workings, and promises well for the future.

At Tregorden Mine meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed a balance of liabilities to end of February, of 636l. 8s. 4d., to discharge which a call of 3l. per share was made.

Meetings of West Wheal Abraham and North Wheal Vor Mines will be held in a few days, at which calls will be made to put up engines, that they may be effectually worked.

It appears from the prospective accounts of South Tamar Mines, that there will be cash in hand in June to commence the payment of dividends of about 5s. per share; besides which, there will be ore bills not at maturity (deducting April and May costs therefrom), equal to 3s. more per share dividend. So that were the company in the habit of discounting the ore bills, 8s. per share would be paid. This highly favourable state of things has been brought about by the produce, since August last, advancing from 60 to 70 tons per month of silver-lead ore, and an advance in the price obtained for it, during the same period, of 3l. per ton. The perseverance of the adventurers in this concern thus meets its reward.

At Alfred Consols, they expect to reach the 100 in about six weeks. Field's engine-shaft in the 90 has now been communicated with Wyld's to that depth, the whole driving of the level averaging 50l. per fm. for copper ore; the stopes over are worth 60l. per fm. Six men are sinking a winze below the 22 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, in a lode worth 100l. per fm. They are cross-cutting south in the 80, expecting within 4 fms. to meet with the lode. The tribute department looks well. The ground from the 90 up to the 80 is valued to turn out 15,000l. worth of ore, and above the 80 from 8000l. to 10,000l. worth.

From Wheal Crebor the accounts are still better than last week. In the 12 fm. level under adit the lode is 2 ft. wide, solid ore, of a rich quality, and in the bottom of the level rather wider. The 24 and 34 ends are close to the point at which this ore is going down in the 12, and there can be little doubt of a course of rich ore being shortly met with in them. The adit in this part of the mine is 54 fms. deep, and the shaft is sunk about 50 fms. under, making upwards of 100 fathoms from surface. The agent expects to sample a good parcel of ore next month. The shares are rapidly advancing.

At Dyffryn Mine, they have shipped off 11 tons of lead ore; more could not be crushed owing to the frost. A new crusher is required. They have taken down a 6 fm. stope in the 42, and found it better than anticipated; some fine blocks of solid lead ore; the end is looking well; there is only 8 ft. distance between the two lodes; they expect them to form a junction westward. This level is looking better than any of those above.

At Devon Burra Burra, the stope is expected to be up to the great deposit of ore recently discovered in about a week, when it is anticipated that considerable quantities will be added to what has already been raised. In the western ground the work is rapidly progressing, and the water-wheel, now in course of erection, will be completed and at work in a few days. The shaft is being sunk between two of the large east and west lodes, from which the yellow ore was taken at 21 feet from the surface. These lodes afford the highest promise of early and large returns of copper ore.

The lode, in the 30 fm. level, at North Wheal Robert, is expected to be cut every day. There is considerable demand for the shares, as something good is looked for when the lode is cut.

At Carbona Mines, the summen are down to the 50, the lode unproductive. The lode in the 45 is split; when the latter level is communicated with the 35, they purpose putting up a rise to the 25 fm. level, and open ground for tributaries. The new engine is at work on the south lode, and the old workings drained to the 17; the flat rods at work to the north lodes; the end is in a disordered state, and near an elvan channel, which is a favourable indication. The stamps have yielded black tin from the tributaries ore 37 cwt., and owners' about 9 cwt.; and about 100 tons of stuff remain upon the floors, which would have been stamped but for the fly-wheel breaking. In a month hence they expect all will be in regular working order, and larger returns of black tin made.

We are pleased to notice that a discovery has just been made in the Silver Valley Mine, in the 14 fathom level; the lode is 4 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is producing 200 ozs. of silver to the ton. As the mine has continuously improved, and by last accounts was fully paying cost, this discovery is likely soon to place it in the list of dividend-paying mines.

From Lamheroo Wheal Maria, Mr. Murray, who is in the west of Cornwall, writes—"I understand they are just on the champion lode at Lamheroo; by the time I get there I hope to see something worth while."

Very favourable reports have been received respecting the prospects of Okel Tor Mine. They have opened on the back of the copper lode near the road, and it is reported as looking splendid, and a fine leader of lead in the adit. A considerable movement has taken place in the shares.

At East Wheal George, owing to a slackness in surface water, and abundance of it below, it is up to within 2 fms. of the 23. The pitches in the back of the 12 are improved, and if they continue the tributaries will do well.

At Wheal Arthur, in the 35 west the lode is saving work, 3 feet wide, the back yielding fair quantities of good copper ore. The winze in the bottom is worth 3 1/2 tons per fm. The ground in the 50 cross-cut is as reported for some weeks past, and no doubt entertained of meeting with a good run of ore.

At Brandley Mine, the 20 north is turning out 30 cwt., and in places double that quantity of lead ore per fm.; price for stoping, 45s. per fm. At Thornthwaite's, the 27 is yielding on an average 12 cwt. per fm. The expected sampling is 31 tons.

South Tolgus is looking much better. The 66 east is worth from 15l. to 20l. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 42 east is 3 ft. wide, good work; the same level, on the north lode, is also turning out saving work. In the 42 west, on Youren's, the lode is worth 6l. per fm.; in the 32 west, from 15l. to 18l. per fm.; in the 22, from 6l. to 7l. per fm.

At Nanteos Mine, the 50 east is approaching the run of ore ground seen in the level over; the lode is large, with spots of ore. The lode in the 30 west is producing about 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing about the usual quantity.

At Nancekuke Mine, Clarence lode in the 10, north and south, is turning out 4 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fm.; in the 23 south, 5 cwt. Several of the pitches are looking well, and the expected quantity for the two months' sampling is about 60 tons.

At Polberro Mine, the 35 east of Park's, and 16 west of De Taste's, are looking well for tin, the sampling of which will be about 24 tons.

At Cwmystwith, the lode in the adit at Kingside, for 5 fms. long, has been driven, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of lead ore per fm.; Gill's upper level west, 4 tons per fm.

At Tywardreath Mine, Taylor's shaft is sinking at the rate of 6 or 7 ft. per week, and no alteration in the ground in the flat-rod shaft.

At East Tolgus Mine, the stopes in the back of the adit are yielding 1 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm.; adit end east of new shaft small and poor.

At Wheal Grenville, the lode in the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, gossan and spar, but no ore at present. The lode in the 40 east and west is producing occasional good stones of grey ore. The lode in the 55 west is 2 ft. wide, gossan and spar. The ground is easy, and prospects generally on the improving order.

At Merilyn Mine, the stopes in back of 15 yard level are worth 40l. per fm. The 26 east, 30l.; and stopes in the back, 50l. per fm. A large quantity of ore is in reserve. The present returns are about 85 tons per month, leaving a profit of nearly 500l. Few mines, put so recently to work as this, can show one-quarter part of the prospects, and the shareholders may congratulate themselves on the continuation of dividends for a considerable time to come.

At Trebell Consols, they are progressing with the engine; the house is nearly finished, and ready to receive the boiler, shafting, and pitwork, as soon as they arrive. Some good tin ground has been laid open on the south part of the lode.

At Bedford United, the lode in the 115 east is worth 5 tons of copper ore per fm. The 103 about 3 tons. The stopes in the 80, 5 tons. Altogether this concern is improving.

At Wheal Zion, the heavy portions of the steam-engine will be fixed in the house this week. The bob is up, and bob-pits for flat-roads to Lemon's shaft are preparing.

Capt. James Carpenter has just inspected the Wood Mine, and found it looking exceedingly well, with a large and ore lead lode.

At West Towan Mine, they are actively engaged in putting up a steam-stamping engine. Upwards of 2134. worth of tin was sold last week, 5 tons of which were sampled for February. The tributers are doing pretty well, and the returns likely to increase very shortly.

At Keswick Mine, they have erected a 22-foot water-wheel, to enable them to sink below the 20. The lode in the sink averages 30 cwt. of ore per fm., and in places double that quantity.

The powerful engine at Swanpool Mine, Falmouth, went to work on Wednesday, in presence of the Falmouth adventurers and a deputation of the shareholders from London. The engine started off very smoothly and steadily, and in the course of a few hours the water was in fork to the 13 fathom level. About 60 years ago there were upwards of 100 people employed on this mine, but owing to the water becoming too powerful for the then imperfect machinery, it was obliged to be abandoned, just as some most promising lodes were opened upon. Great expectations are entertained of the result of this adventure.

South Wheal Maria is about to resume working, under the auspices of Capt. P. Clymo and J. Seccombe, who have obtained a new lease for 21 years from the lords, and offer the larger portion thereof, together with the management, to any party ready to advance the necessary capital for effectually trying the sett. Being so immediately contiguous to the Devon Great Consols, South Maria has for years past been thought by many practical miners one of the most favourable spots contiguous to that mine of wealth; at all events, it is deserving further trial, and worthy of exploration by larger power and means than has hitherto been afforded it.

We are informed that West Goginan shares are 37. 2s. 6d. paid, which is 2s. per share, more than has hitherto been communicated to us; therefore, the calls have been 4096f. more than we have been informed of. We wish the pursuers of mines would not allow these calls to be unnoticed, as it disarranges the correctness of our quotations unnecessarily.

A correspondent has made an estimate that, according to Mr. Adam Murray's assay, 1 ton of stuff from Great Bryn Consols will yield 2 cwt. 1 gr. of black tin, consequently 1000 tons would yield 2250 cwt., or 112½ tons, at 55/—6187½; which, assuming expenses at 3093f. 10s., would yield a profit of 3093f. 10s., or 10s. per share on 6500 shares. We understand they are throwing up large piles of stuff, and that the 12-head stamps will soon prove its real value, by an early return of ore to the smelting-house.

During the week the following shares have changed hands:—Alfred Consols, West Providence, Tremayne, Bryntail, Cefn Bruno, Cwmystwith, South Tolgus, South Tamar, Merlyn, Mary Ann, Wheal Golden, Bell and Lanarth, Trevelyan, Garreg, Cubert, Venton, West Ding Dong, Chiverton, Robins, West Tolgus, Crebhor, Ecton, North Trevelyan, East Rashleigh, East Trevelyan, Uny, Trenault, West Wheal Rose, Union, Bosparva, Wheal Harriet, West Camborne, Cood Mawr Pool, Nant-y-Car, East Wheal Agar, Beacon, West Polgooth, Cwmndyle Rock, Zion, Okei Tor, Duke of Cornwall, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Cubert, Charlestown, Peru, Bryn Arian, Carbone, Cefn Gwyn, East Frongoch, Polgar and Lencarrow, West Goginan, Esqair Lee, South Wales, Tyn-y-hesh, Fanny, North Robert, East Russell, Lydford, Boringdon, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Carvannal, North Pool, Wheal Basset, and Wheal Williams.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have occurred in St. John del Rey, Cobre, Santiago, United Mexican, Imperial Brazilian, and General Mining Association.

The Alten Mining Company have received advices to the 16th February. They expect the winze on Labouchere's lode to be down to the 30 by the end of the month, and after seeing the lode to increase the returns. No alteration in the prospects in the 30. [The report will be found among the Foreign Mines.]

The Quenagen Copper Mining Company have advices to the 16th Feb. They have succeeded in making a carriage road for transmission of the produce to the Alten Smelting Works. The prospects at the mines are deemed very encouraging, and in the summer, when they can erect the necessary machinery to work below adit, they calculate on making remunerative returns.

The Australian Mining Company have advices to Nov. 17, which will be found among the Foreign Mines. The stamps are working well, but the produce of the 65 tons of halvans, at Adelaide, is but 14 per cent., much less than estimated by Capt. Phillips; and 50 tons of tributers' ore, averaging from 20 to 26 per cent., are ready for shipment. On Baker's lode they have found no ore, the lode being composed of decomposed granite. In the winze from the 10, at Masterman's, the ore continues, north and south, a blue carbonate. Anstey's lode has been intersected in the 20, but devoid of all kind of mineral. On the eastern side of the creek they have sunk a winze 8 fms. deep, and found the same lode unproductive. The lode also in the winze below the 20, south of Montefiore's cross-cut, continues unproductive. On Alexander's lode the ground seems congenial for copper ore.

The Imperial Brazilian advices are to the 29th Jan. The produce from Gongo, from 28th Dec. to 27th Jan., was 7 lbs. 0 ozs. 8 dwts.; Bananal ditto, 3 lbs. 1 oz. 17 dwts.; total, 10 lbs. 2 ozs. 5 dwts. The Teviot brought home 27 lbs. 10 ozs. 0 dwts. 11 grs. of gold dust for the company. At Bananal, the whole of the pitwork had been safely brought to surface, and they propose moving the stamps to the Maria workings, where they have one intended to be set to work on the 31st Jan., pronounced to be an excellent machine, both for strength and workmanship.

The National Brazilian Mining Company have received despatches from the mines to the 25th Jan. The produce of gold was only Mks. 7 1 0. Unfortunately for them a crush of ground took place on the 11th, partly caused by the incessant rains, and the whole had not been cleared when the advices left; however, they consider the stuff good for stamping, according to the sample taken. [The report will be found in another column.]

The St. John del Rey Mining Company has received advices up to the 28th Jan. The produce for Dec. was 31,094 oitavas, equal to 29771 lbs. troy, yielding 444 oitavas per ton (less duty, 29,539, at 7s. 8d.) = 11,323f. 8s. 8d.; the costs being Rs. 43,616 61s. at 29d. = 5270f. 6s. 10d.; leaving a clear profit of 6052f. 18s. 10d., the largest yet made during the present workings. They have had an abundant supply of water, and a fair quantity of stone. Stamps working on an average 11841 heads. The experimental stamping of the "Gut" stone gives a result of 545 oits. per ton. The stone, however, from the mine is not of so good a quality for January, in consequence of which a serious falling off in the produce must result. Up to the 28th, from 20 days' stamping, it had yielded 17,045 oits. from 101648 cubic feet of sand. The gold remittance received amounted to about 21,000f. [The report will be found among the British Mines.]

The United Mexican advices are to the 30th January, the full report of which appears among the Foreign Mines. On the 3d, the Mine of Rayas was formally handed over to the representatives of the owners, the total claim of the company against the mine being \$249,750 6 5. At Mina Grande, they have made an accidental communication into the old workings, supposed to be the bottoms, and which are fancied to be the long-sought Pozo Blanco. Every exertion is being made to clear away the rubbish that has been accumulating for years, and until then no result or further opinion can be formed. The buscones workings have not realised expectations, from the fact that the men have been induced to depart, expecting better results at La Luz. At Trinidad, Mr. Furber is carrying on the operations with great vigour, driving towards the vein, hoping to cut it in about four months.

The Linars Mine advices are to the 6th inst., and will be found in detail among the Foreign Mines. The stopes in the 55 are worth 2½ tons per fathom; that level west has been communicated with Buena Ventura winze; the lode in the end worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; a pitch working to the east, at 25s. 6d. per ton, including dressing. The 45, east of Shaw's, is worth 1½ ton. At Shaw's shaft they have dropped the lift to the 55. La Neive's winze, west of it, is sinking below the 45; ground hard, lode turning out about 2 tons of ore per fm. The 31 inst., 1 ton. La Esperanza winze, 2 tons. Thomas's shaft, 2 tons per fathom, in hard ground. The tribute department is looking well; 26 men working on an average of 32s. per ton, dressing included. The February raisings estimated at 260 tons, and March, 280. Lead ore weighed in 50½ tons; total, in stock, 386 tons 6 cwt. Pig-lead smelted 36 tons 9 cwt.; total, in stock, 767 tons 8 cwt.

Col. Fremont has adopted a decided course, to check the rumours relative to his estates, which, it appears, are not confined to this country. The colonel has commenced an action for libel against the *Stockton Times*, a Californian paper, laying the damages at \$100,000, for asserting that "the statements respecting the Mariposa, as published in the *London Mining Journal*, are an imposition, and calculated to mislead the public." We should have entered into some particulars, but as Col. Fremont is daily

expected to arrive here, it is better that an authorised statement from himself should appear.

The market for the gold mining shares has been firm this week. The business, though limited, has been of a satisfactory character; rather more favour has been evinced towards shares in several of the more newly established companies, scarcely any of which remain at a discount. Yesterday (Friday) some flatness prevailed, owing to the appearance in the *Times* of a letter from their correspondent in California, which brought forward sellers of Agua Fria, and the price receded to 1½ prem., but other Californian shares were little affected; in most quarters, however, very little credit was attached to the statements referred to. It is argued that they throw no new light whatever upon the actual prospects of the Californian quartz mining companies established here. That mining, as well as other property, does not enjoy the same security in California as is accorded by our English laws is a fact of which no one requires to be informed, whilst the writer in question expressly states that quartz mining is profitable. The arrival of Col. Fremont in this country is expected very shortly, when the lease disputes will, probably, be brought to a final settlement. The latest quotations were—Agua Fria, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ½ prem.; Australian Freehold, ½ to ½ dis.; Avo Maria, ½ dis. to par.; Carsons Creek, ½ to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, par to ½ prem.; Nonveau Monde, ½ to ½ prem.; West Mariposa, ½ dis. to par.; Melbourne, ½ to ½ prem.; Victoria, par to ½ prem.; Bathurst, par to ½ prem.; Auriferous Ore, ½ dis. to par.; Colonial, ½ to ½ prem.; Port Philip, par to ½ dis.; Sierra Nevada, par to ½ prem.; English and Australian Copper ruled at ½ to ½ prem.; New Granada were at ½ to ½ prem.

Melbourne shares have steadily risen, since our last quotation, to ½ premium, at which price they closed on Thursday. Little business was done yesterday, owing to the indiscriminate denunciation of a correspondent of the *Times*, which, in fact, affected all gold shares. But the plan of this company is precisely that which meets the principal objections raised in the leading article of our contemporary. The company, in fact, incurs no risk; it takes a small per centage for assisting and organising the miners; and the labourers are their own "Co.," which they could not be without some such rallying point. Other companies may also be instanced which might be excepted from the sweeping condemnation we refer to.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining Company being now completely registered, we understand that an early day will be appointed for the delivery of scrip, which was delayed only by the formalities of the Registrar-General's Office. The notice will appear in our Journal, stating when the deed will be open for signature at the offices of the company. As the title from Colonel Fremont to Lord Erskine, and those civic gentlemen who act with him, bears date long antecedent to the alleged sale to Mr. Sargent, the Quartz Rock cannot be affected by any change of proprietorship, should such an event occur; but all doubts will be set at rest on this point by the arrival of the colonel in person. The suggestion, however, which has been made by some correspondent to the effect that the solicitor and secretary of the Quartz Rock had nothing to do with the matter in dispute between Mr. T. D. Sargent, Mr. Hoffman, and Colonel Fremont, is best answered by the statements that those gentlemen were called on, not only by the other companies in the conflict, but also by Mr. Hoffman, as agent to the colonel, to inspect the various documents on either side, and pronounce on the merits; and it must not be lost sight of that, Mr. Duncan, as agent to Mr. Sargent, accepted their arbitration.

Mr. Evan Hopkins, the agent of the Colonial and Port Philip Gold Mining Company, with three assistants, left Southampton on the 20th Feb. for Port Philip, via Singapore; the party was at Malta on the 29th, and left for Alexandria on the following day. The *Augusta Schneider*, a new ship of 421 tons register, now at Falmouth, will proceed with a party of miners and mechanics, consisting of about 60 men and their families, to Port Philip in about a week, and the directors expect that by the time they arrive at Port Philip Mr. Hopkins will have made such arrangements as will enable them immediately to proceed to work.

Messrs. W. R. Collett and H. W. Ellis, two of the directors of the Australian Mutual Gold Mining Association, have sailed for Sydney by the *Asiatic*, accompanied by a staff of between 40 and 50 miners, selected for the purpose, and taking out a large quantity of machinery suitable for the operations of the company.

The Carsons Creek Mining Company have sent out a deputation, to verify the title and value of their property in California. The party consists of Mr. W. Hance, their president in California; the Hon. D. W. Murphy; Messrs. Thomas Hawes, one of the directors; T. Sandeman, of the Stock Exchange; and F. A. Carrington.

The growing importance of the extraordinary productiveness of the copper district of Lake Superior is causing increased interest not only in America, but in the European States. We have repeatedly noticed the great fact, that the mineral region which surrounds its eastern shore is unsurpassed in the world, in quantity and value; and it gives us much pleasure to be able to give the following returns from the North West Company's mines, and to say that we hope to be in a position to give similar information periodically. In 1849, there was paid for land, mining labour, supplies, stores, tools, &c., \$37,964, and the sales of copper produced \$5008, the rough copper shipped being 44,196 lbs. In 1850, the expenses were \$47,600, and produce, \$32,271; copper shipped, 270,853 lbs.; and in 1851, including steam-engine, machinery, and improvements, \$62,915, and produce, \$50,862; copper shipped, 442,285 lbs. The expenses in future will be but for labour and materials, and next year it is expected to ship 1,000,000 lbs. of copper. The improvements consist of about 30 houses, 1 office and store-house, 3 whin-houses, carpenters and smith's shop, drying-house, saw-mills, stamps, 2 barns, and 2 steam-engines. The company hold 4320 acres of land, and a charter from the State of Michigan. A ship canal is spoken of to connect Lake Superior with the other lakes and the Atlantic, and by the Illinois Canal and Mississippi with the Gulf of Mexico.

During the past week we have had an opportunity of inspecting some rich mineral specimens from the mines near Freiberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. These are especially worthy the notice of the mineralogist, as in addition to the richness of the metal they contain, their mineralogical features and character are such as are seldom met with. The mines from which they are extracted are situated on the eastern side of the Rhine, the formation of the country being primary, and principally composed of granite and gneiss. Large quantities of cobalt and arsenic are disseminated through the mineral. Among the collection is a fine specimen of crystallised antimonial silver in felspar, which is a perfect gem for the cabinet; nor must we omit the perfect crystal of red silver, which is of more than ordinary size, and as an ornament to a collection, of inestimable worth. The specimens of native silver from the Heubachgen are of great value in a mercantile point of view; one of them, of the great weight of 8 lbs., has but a slight proportion of felspar mixed with it, while another, although not so bulky, is equally rich. Some native silver in the arborescent form is likewise obtained, and, judging from what we have seen, the produce of these mines would appear to rival the far-famed Kongsberg, if not surpass them. The silver-lead specimens are of more than an average quality, and the lodes worked in times of remote antiquity, as a private domain of the Emperors of Germany, of the Hapsburg line, were, we believe, ceded at the close of the last war for no less a price than the city and territory of Venice.

Another pamphlet has just appeared on the subject of the Fremont Estates, in which Mr. Hoffman has brought forward additional copies of documents, which have passed to and from both parties, particularly some correspondence with the house of Baring Brothers, as to original papers deposited by Sargent with them. We hail the arrival of Colonel Fremont to set these contradictory matters right.

The official manager to superintend the winding-up of Wheal Providence is to be appointed on the 29th inst. The official manager of the Arigna Iron Company's affairs will also be appointed on the same day.

In Bank shares there has been a fair amount of business during the week at about former prices. Sales are recorded in British North American, 49; Colonial, 114; Commercial of London, 25; London Joint Stock, 184, 184; National Provincial of England, 403 1; Provincial of Ireland, 43; Union of Australia, 26; Union of London, 157.

Dock stock is still sought after as a safe investment, and prices continue their upward movement. East and West India stock has risen 2½, marking 152 and 153; and London stock is also better, at 121½ and 122. Of Southampton Dock shares there have been buyers at the improved figure of 20. Commercial stock is worth 99½; and St. Katharine, 52, 51½.

In Steam-Rail shares the movement is chiefly confined to Peninsular and Oriental, which have fairly supported the late rise; and the Royal Mail Steam are also looking up, and quoted 80½ to 1.

The change in insurance shares during the week has not been important. Prices are in nearly every instance firm, and where purchasers offer more freely, improved rates are usually exacted.

Miscellaneous shares are quoted—Assam Tea Company, 7½; Australian Agricultural, 164; Australian Trust, 204; Canada Company, 49; Hudson's Bay Stock, 206; Price's Patent Candle Company, 23; South Australian, 21½.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., state that mining shares have been pretty well sustained during the week, although the demand has not been great except for one or two of the favourite speculative stocks. Trebarrows have been enquired for at low prices, and South Tamar and Bedford United are wanted. Tremayne are very firm. A little more demand for the heavy high-priced shares, which as yet have not come much into our market. There are symptoms of more attention being turned to mining generally, chiefly from the difficulty of getting good interest, from the present abundance of money.

Stannaries of Cornwall.—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

IN THE CAUSE OF ALLEN AND OTHERS v. CLYMA.
WHEREAS the VICE-WARDEN did by an Order or Decree made in the above mentioned cause, and bearing date the 7th day of February, order and decree that a SALE be made of the ORES, and (if necessary) the ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, upon and belonging to Wheal Tremaine, in the parish of St. Ervan, within the said Stannaries, under the direction of the Registrar in this Court; and that the proceeds of such sale should be applied by the said Registrar in the manner directed by the same Order or Decree.

Notices hereby given, that pursuant to the said Order or Decree, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at Wheal Tremaine, aforesaid, on TUESDAY the 30th day of March inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for selling either together or in lots, the under mentioned MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS—viz.: one water wheel, 18 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet abreast; cast iron axle and ring, with frame bearings and brasses complete; 16 fathoms of launders, 3 feet wide; 1 balance bob; 17 bob and sweep rod; 147 fathoms 1½ inch iron rods with pulleys and stands complete; 12 fathoms of 6½ inch pumps, 9 feet long; 16 fathoms 5½ inch pumps, 9 feet long; pump rods; boxes and clack seatings to match; on eastern; 24 fathoms of ladders; one shaft bob with 13 fathoms of 6-inch main rod; one 6½ inch 9 feet pump; one windrose; one whim and shaft tackle complete; two whin kibbles; 50 fathoms of whin rope; 36 inch smith's bellows; one anvil; one vice; one smith's horse; one screw stock; smiths and miners' tools; new and old iron; bolts and burrs; carpenter's bench; mining materials; old timber, &c., &c.

For viewing the same application may be made to Mr. Morris, at the Mine; and for further particulars to Mr. Pollard, solicitor, Wadebridge; or to Mr. Chilcott, solicitor, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 17, 1852.

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS LAXEY LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, 13th March.

Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers)	£19 17 0
Mather and Co.	19 1 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	19 2 6
J. P. Eyton	19 10 6
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	19 10 6
Tamar Smelting Company	17 9 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	18 7 6
Richardson and Co.	18 9 6

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, 17th March.

Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. (purchasers)	£10 9 0
Walker, Parker, and Co.	10 8 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	10 7 0
J. P. Eyton	10 7 6
Pontifex and Wood	9 10 0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	9 0 0
W. J. Cookson and Co.	9 11 0
Richardson and Co.	9 15 0

Sold at the Mine, on the 12th March.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Golden Consols	60	£12 12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ticketing at Bagillt, on the 18th March.			
Delfie	26	£11 9 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ditto	11	10 6	ditto
Bryn-Arian	20	11 13 6	J. P. Eyton.

Sold at the Mine.

Herodsfoot	58	£11 9 6	—
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BLACK TIN

Mine.	Cwt. qr. lbs.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Stanley	7 2 0	£51 5 0	Danlous.
ditto	1 24	57 0 0	ditto
ditto	3 20	47 10 0	ditto
ditto	0 3 4	44 0 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 3, and Sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, March 18.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Gt. Cons.	107	£8 0 6	Wheal Anna Maria	87	£5 11 0
Wheal Josiah	106	6 0 0	ditto	69	6 2 0
ditto	91	6 8 6	West Caradon	90	7 1 0
ditto	99	6 15 0	ditto	48	7 1 0
ditto	89	7 6 6	ditto	44	9 2 0
ditto	88	6 0 0	Wheal Friendship	87	7 19 0
ditto	84	8 15 0	ditto	64	6 7 0
ditto	72	8 5 0	ditto	39	4 9 0
ditto	67	7 5 6	Fowey Consols	69	6 19 0
ditto	65	8 11 0	ditto	67	6 19 0
ditto	61	7 12 0	ditto	47	5 8 0
ditto	54	6 16 6	Bedford United	76	5 0 0
ditto	52	5 15 0	ditto	74	6 4 0
ditto	26	3 13 6	Foldice	46	4 12 0
Wheal Fanny	95	6 2 0	ditto	34	5 1 0
ditto	63	6 6 6	Wheal Bedford	48	2 6 0
ditto	55	3 19 0	Callington	44	3 19 0
ditto	36	7 6 6	Wh. Maiden	29	8 16 0
Wheal Maria	48	7 12 0	Wheal Jewel	8	6 8 0
ditto	45	10 8 6	ditto	7	1 14 0
Wh. Anna Maria	92	5 13 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons.	107	£105 7 0	Fowey Consols	183	£1109 0 0
Wheal Josiah	106	881 12 0	Bedford United	150	851 12 0
Wheal Maria	1642	£11188 6 0	Foldice	80	383 6 0
Wheal Fanny	1642	11188 6 0	Wheal Bedford	48	109 4 0
Wh. Anna Maria	92	481 12 0	Callington	44	173 6 0
West Caradon	269	1855 1 0	Wheal Maiden	29	168 16 0
Wheal Friendship	190	1271 12 0	Wheal Jewel	13	63 2 0

Average Standard	£105 7 0	Average Produce	£1109 0 0
Quantity of Ore	2650 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper	233 tons 3 cwt.
Amount of Money	£17,373 17 6		
LAST SALE.—Average Standard	£110 12 0	Average Produce	£1109 0 0
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1851.	105s. 7d.—Produce, 8s.		

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	159	£2085 11 0
Vivian and Sons	496	2445 15 4
Freeman and Co.	274	1489 5 3
Grenfell and Sons	362	2305 4 0
Crown Copper Company	21	125 9 4
Sims, Williams, and Co.	278	1854 6 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	630	4452 1 10
English and Australian Co.	224	1326 10 3
Mason and Elkington	180	1184 7 6
F. Bankart	26	95 11 0
Total tons	2650	£17,373 17 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Perran St. George 568—United Mines 500—Consolidated Mines 408—Trevelyan 370—Par Consols 263—South Caradon 214—South Tolgus 175—East Wheal Leisure 75—Trevelyan Consols 73—Trevelyan 63—Wheal Clifford 54—Wheal Ellen 46—Gonsennah 40—Great Wheal Leisure 28—Wheal Henry 20—Richards's Ore 6.—Total, 2895 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at White's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Threave 757—North Pool 667—Wheal Seton 21—Wheal Basset 510—East Pool 261—Condurow 251—Camborne Vein 253—East Wheal Croft 248—South Wheal Francis 215—Fowey Consols 180—Dolcoath 150—Prideaux Wood 54—Camborne Consols 17—Grampian and St. Aubyn 12.—Total, 4143 tons.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR TEN YEARS, TO THE THIRD SALE IN MARCH, 1852.

Years.	Tons.	Produce.	Amount.	Standard.	Cop. Ore.	Price Cwt. Cup.
1842	2516	7	£13,177 5 0	£113 8	£74 5	£294
1843	2878	7½	15,777 18 0	105 13	72 14	85
1844	2860	7½	16,181 7 0	110 9	70 8	84
1845	3450	9½	22,762 5 0	95 1	67 1	84
1846	2815	8½	16,772 16 0	93 17	62 19	83
1847	2808	9½	18,236 15 0	101 4	71 2	88
1848	2922	9½	17,323 3 0	93 1	63 9	82½</

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Sir: If your correspondent had pursued your paper regularly he would not have been so dubious one. The question cannot be affected by any *ex parte* statements, but will remain to be decided by the judges assembled in full court at Westminster. The opinions which we have expressed on legal points have been done advisedly—our information having been received from most authentic sources: we have striven on all occasions to do justice to all parties, showing favour to none. Our views may at times appear incorrect, but experience has in general shown that our assumptions have been founded on the true nature of the case at issue.

The cause of Tysack v. Greenwood, in the Penzance County Court, was noticed in our last week's Journal.

L. B. (Liverpool).—Bournonite, or endellion, has the colour of steel grey, with a shining lustre, but occasionally the crystals appear of a dull lead grey, with a tinge of black. It occurs crystallised in various forms. Before the blowpipe, it decrepitates, then melts emitting a white sulphurous vapour, after which there remains a crust of sulphur of lead, enclosing a globule of copper. It is readily soluble in heated nitric acid. It consists of 42.62 lead, 17 sulphur, 24.23 antimony, 12.80 copper, and 1.20 iron. This is according to Hatchett.

H. Francis (Brighton).—There is a special Act of Parliament for working the gales in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire.

G. M. (Manchester).—The verdict given in both cases has been regarded by all disinterested parties as a most dubious one. The question cannot be affected by any *ex parte* statements, but will remain to be decided by the judges assembled in full court at Westminster. The opinions which we have expressed on legal points have been done advisedly—our information having been received from most authentic sources: we have striven on all occasions to do justice to all parties, showing favour to none. Our views may at times appear incorrect, but experience has in general shown that our assumptions have been founded on the true nature of the case at issue.

D. E. I. (Swansea).—We are not quite aware to what machine our correspondent alludes; there is no *Mining Journal* of the date he mentions, but in that of Feb. 21 there is a paragraph having reference to a stone working machine now employed for forming the tunnel on the line of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, through the Hoosac Mountain. This machine is the invention of a Mr. Wilson, who believes formerly of Glasgow, and should feel obliged to any of our correspondents who would forward us some information on the subject.

T. AGNES BEACON MINE.—A correspondent, under the signature of "Cornish," in calling attention to the fact that premiums are paid for shares in mines where not a single man is at work, and which may be virtually considered as abandoned, considers it behooves all parties who are aware of such proceedings, so injurious to the legitimate mining interest, to make public their information through the medium of the *Mining Journal*. He particularly alludes to the above mine, entered in the Share List at 21s. paid, and repeatedly selling at 4½; while it is literally an abandoned sett, and nothing doing by way of exploration or raising ores. "Cornish" candidly admits the district to be a good one, and that the mine would probably be a fair speculation, were it worked in a spirited manner, and properly explored beneath the strata of the hill, which caps a beautiful white hill, highly congenial for tin and copper. He, however, considers the attempt to extort premiums under such circumstances, when calls must be made before the works can be prosecuted, to be deserving the highest censure, as ruinous to individuals and striking a deadly blow at the true interests of honest and straightforward adventurers.

G. P. L. (Bristol).—The earliest works for the reduction of iron was in the woods of Sussex and Kent. The iron railing around St. Paul's Churchyard was cast at Lamberhurst.

P. W. (Shrewsbury).—In all well-regulated collieries, forms of the rules and regulations to be observed by the workmen and underwriters are fixed in various prominent places about the works, as also cautions and instructions respecting the proper use of safety-lamps. With respect to the latter, at the Haswell, Killingworth, and other collieries in the North of England, stations are fixed, where each workman's lamp is minutely examined and carefully looked by the person appointed for that purpose, and no lamp is allowed to be taken beyond the station. The men are not allowed to interfere with the lamp, beyond the necessary operation of trimming; they are strictly forbidden to continue at work after the indication of the presence of gas; no boys, putters, horse drivers, or helpers, are allowed to move a safety-lamp, a sufficient number being hung up for the purpose of lighting the roads. These, and many other necessary cautions, established for the safety of the miners themselves, are strictly enforced, and any person acting contrary to the regulations may be fined not exceeding 10s., discharged, or taken before a magistrate, at the option of the owners or viewers.

THE CONICAL FLOUR MILL COMPANY.—We have received several inquiries as to the progress of this company, and shall feel obliged to any of our readers for information on the subject.

STANAGWYN.—"One who paid a high premium" wishes to be informed whether the works are progressing favourably, and the price of ore realising the price they were estimated at upon the numerous assays made, and when a meeting is likely to be held. Perhaps our *Traffic* correspondents will favour us with a communication thereon.

WATER-POWER.—Sir: Having to lift 223,122,575,000 lbs. of water in 12 hours, 24 feet high, can any of your correspondents inform me of the cheapest and best method by pump, on the old system, or by Appold's, or any other new invented method?—*SILEX*.

ENGINEER (Limhouse).—The Staffordshire 10-yard coal if sometimes worked "long work," and, under favourable circumstances, the whole of the coal is got by this method. The upper half of the seam is worked first, the shafts are sunk to the bottom of the seam, and the main gate roads incline upwards, until it reaches the middle of the seam, where the side gate roads are driven out with air-heads in the ordinary way, and the coal worked inwards from the extremities. About 8 feet of the seam is got by "long work," the upper part being got in widths of 5 yards each, by braining backwards over gobbing and props. The lower half is afterwards worked in a similar way. Another plan is to drive the headings and air-heads out narrow, and work the coal from the extremities, commencing on the bottom part of the seam, the upper beds being afterwards worked down by a succession of separate falls.

SIR.—Can you inform me if the Bodmin Moor Consols is in existence? I trouble you in consequence of not being able to obtain the requisite information elsewhere.—*A SHAREHOLDER, March 19.*

The letter on Copper Smelting shall appear next week.

A Working Miner (Lluninhorne).—The writer could hardly expect us to publish such a communication.

K.—We really cannot undertake to give an opinion on the matter: such a course would involve us in interminable difficulties. We recommend an amicable arrangement by all means; as we feel assured that which appears to our correspondent erroneous can be satisfactorily explained.

N. R. (Dundalk).—The matter shall be enquired into, and the information forwarded.

R. G. (Dublin).—The discovery of native gold in the Ballinvalley stream, at Crogan, Kinsalea, county Wicklow, took place in 1796, when the whole population for miles round flocked to the spot, and a large quantity was thus collected. The populace remained in undisturbed possession for about six weeks, when Government determined to take the subject in hand and commence operations. An Act of Parliament was passed; Messrs. Mills, King, and Weaver were appointed directors; regular stream works were established, and up to the unhappy period of the rebellion in May, 1798, the produce had defrayed the expenses, and left a surplus in hand. In 1801 operations were resumed, the directors not confining themselves to streaming, but proceeded to more closely examine the mass of the mountain, by trenching on the course of the quartz veins and exploring them in depth. The minerals obtained were subject to both fire and amalgamation, but in no single case was a particle of gold obtained, and the enterprise was abandoned. The whole amount obtained was 911 ozs., valued at 3675s.; there were four masses of 22, 18, 9, and 4 ozs. respectively, and others down to the minutest grain. All five species of mercurial ore—native mercury, native amalgam, mercurial horn ore, mercurial hepatic ore, and cinnabar, are more or less associated with iron pyrites, ochry brown ironstone, iron shot clay sandstone, clay ironstone, and red ironstone, specular and micaceous iron ore.

W.—We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 20, 1852.

The *MINING JOURNAL* is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning at the office, No. 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

A pleasing duty this week devolves upon us—that of recording an event connected with the well-being and improvement of the colliery population, which we have no doubt will prove an era in their history, and tend, in a greater degree than any previous movement, to raise them in their own estimation; and, consequently, by stimulating self-exertion to advancement, place them in a far higher position in the social scale than it has ever yet been in their power to attain. It will be remembered that Mr. TRENKLE, the general Government Mining District Inspector, in his last report, referred to by us in the *MINING JOURNAL* of the 16th Aug. last, after recording many gratifying facts and evidences of gradual improvement in the conduct, habits, and industrial pursuits of this portion

of society, deeply deplored one crying reproach—that of sacrificing the best interests of their children, by sending them to work at the earliest possible age, in order to profit by the small sums they can earn. They were sent to school to get some little learning, but as soon as they could make out a few simple words, put down a few figures, and write little more than their own names, they were taken away, at ages varying from 8 to 10 years, few remaining after the latter. The consequence was that at this tender age, before the mind was fully formed, or had the capacity to retain the impressions made upon it, they soon lost all they had learned, and were deprived of what was of still more importance—that salutary discipline of mind and character—that moral training which would be so much more fully impressed upon their young minds by an additional year at school. Mr. TREMENEER, therefore, suggested that money prizes of 3l. and 4l. per annum should be given to the most successful boys not under 11 years of age, in each school, which, being about one-half of what boys of 10 and 11 years of age can earn, it was conjectured that the competition for the prizes would be a great inducement to the parents to keep their children at school a year longer than formerly. No sooner was the suggestion canvassed than 23 firms, whose names we have recorded in our columns of the above date, nobly came forward, and subscribed 155l. per annum, which enabled the experiment to be made the first year on 18 national schools in West Bromwich, Oldbury, Dudley, Tipton, Wednesbury, Bilston, Willenhall, Ettingshall, Coseley, and Wolverhampton, containing 2000 children. The first distribution took place on Saturday last, at the Bluecoat School, Walsall; and the report of the proceedings, which will be found in another column, cannot be read by any one possessing one spark of philanthropic feeling, or desirous for the emancipation from the trammels of ignorance and vice, and the advancement of the labouring community, without a thrill of satisfaction and delight. Never were anticipations more fully confirmed, or suggested rewards more eagerly contended for; instructors and pupils appeared to vie with each other, to do justice to the liberality thus elicited; and the Rev. J. P. NORRIS, the Inspector of Schools, had been enabled to recommend 10 boys at 4l. prizes, 30 for 3l. each, and to 45 others prizes in books to the value of 10s. and 5s. each, according to merit, and in all cases certificates were given as memorials of the occasion. The first year's result of the zeal and liberality thus shown, is a bright harbinger that the effort has not been made in vain. It will be seen that not only in the common rudiments of education have great advances been made, but also in the higher branches of arithmetic, even in mensuration, and mathematical calculations requisite for sinking shafts, and other mine works, much progress had been effected by the more intelligent boys. The example thus nobly set, and so successfully carried out in Staffordshire, will, we trust, be imitated by the coal and ironmasters in other districts of the kingdom; and another generation will see a colliery population equal in intelligence, propriety, and moral worth, with any other of the industrious and productive classes in the kingdom.

The all-important subject of transportation to our Australian colonies, one which has so often been urged on the consideration of various Governments, is again exciting much interest in the commercial world, particularly those connected with our Antipodean possessions, from the fact of four or five ships containing convicts being on the eve of sailing for Van Diemen's Land. A large deputation of mercantile and other gentlemen connected with these colonies had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir JOHN PACKINGTON on Wednesday, at the Colonial-Office, when Sir WM. MOLESWORTH, after introducing the gentlemen, observed that they had sought the interview from having heard that several ships were about sailing with convicts to Hobart Town, in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants of that and the other Australian colonies. He intreated Sir JOHN to stop the sailing of those vessels, in violation of the promises of the British Government that such transportation should be abolished. All the other colonies sympathised with Van Diemen's Land; a great Australian league had been formed, and was supported by the leading men in all the colonies, against overstocking Van Diemen's Land with convicts; transportation to that district being, in fact, transportation to all the Australian colonies. The inhabitants were inclined to be thoroughly attached and devotedly loyal to the British empire; but the continuance of transportation would soon destroy those feelings of attachment and loyalty. Mr. MICHEE begged, as a colonist of nine years' standing, to offer his unqualified corroboration of all Sir W. MOLESWORTH had advanced; it was matter of notoriety that for years past Van Diemen's Land had been so saturated with felon population that a practice had for some time prevailed at Hobart Town of granting conditional pardons permitting prisoners, very soon after their arrival from England, to proceed as free men to any of the neighbouring settlements; thus converting Van Diemen's Land into a conduit pipe, through which felons were poured by hundreds into the neighbouring colonies. He was astonished at Lord GREY having cited the criminal statistics of South Australia as showing crime to be almost, if not quite, as great there as in the convict settlements; the fact being that three-fourths of the convictions were on convicts who had come over from Van Diemen's Land; the same applied to New South Wales and Port Phillip.

Mr. EWART, Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. ANSTAY, Mr. J. A. JACKSON, Mr. G. MORPHETT, and Mr. KING (delegate from Victoria), having severally addressed the Colonial Secretary to a like effect, Sir J. PACKINGTON informed them that he had already diverted the course of one of the ships, and hoped to do so with another; he assured them the importance of the subject was duly appreciated by him, and would receive his utmost attention. He excused himself as not being personally responsible for any breach of faith, which must rest with his predecessor. Sir WM. MOLESWORTH, in thanking Sir JOHN for their courteous reception, said, he might not be personally responsible, but a breach of faith committed by a Secretary of State was a breach of faith of his Government. The colonists knew no individuals. They knew that the British Government had pledged itself to a particular act, and that Government, by whomsoever administered, was responsible for its performance.

In the *MINING JOURNAL*, of Feb. 28, we made some remarks on the system of colliery inspection, as established by the recent Act of Parliament, and endeavoured to show, from statistical geographical data, how inefficient the measure must prove, unless a larger number of inspectors are appointed than are at present employed. The reports of Messrs. DUNN, DICKENSON, and MORTON, recently printed, by order of the House of Commons, contain matter of much interest and public importance, and we now proceed to give an epitome of the whole, comprising a general view of the principal coalfields of Great Britain. Mr. M. DUNN, the inspector for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, and the colliery districts of Scotland (to the latter a special inspector has since been appointed), states that he has visited progressively, as far as time would allow, the greatest part of the district, and he records with pleasure that in scarcely an instance has any objection been made to exhibit plans or to answer any questions. In Northumberland and Durham deaths from explosions have been comparatively light, notwithstanding the fiery state of some of the collieries; which pleasing fact he attributes to improved systems of ventilation. The accidents in shafts, too, have been few, considering the vast number of persons employed, and the extraordinary speed with which the movements in the shafts are conducted; arising from the prudent responsibility placed upon specific persons, at stated times, to examine the ropes, chains, and machinery. Many of the pits are fitted with safety apparatus, and, indeed, these two counties seem to have followed the advance of science equal to any of the colliery districts. In Cumberland, improvements are considerably behind, with certain exceptions: although the collieries are not very explosive, they all produce carbonic acid, and in the absence of proper ventilating furnaces the air becomes hurtful to the people, and injurious to the owner from the frequent interruptions of the work. The gas is rendered more obnoxious from the custom which prevails of forming extensive goaves in connexion with the working parts of the pit. With a single exception, they continue to work with baskets, notwithstanding the evident advantage to be derived from tubs, slides, and cages.

In Scotland, the collieries exhibit a greater succession of accidents than England, in proportion to the number of persons employed; and considering that the collieries are less deep, abound less in inflammable air, and have more numerous shafts than those of England, it becomes very important to examine into this disproportion. Mr. DUNN attributes the ex-

cess of accidents to defective, and, in many cases, entire absence of artificial ventilation, inadequacy of air stoppings, absence of correct plans, and the objectionable system which prevails of letting the works out to contractors, whose object is, of course, to obtain the coal at the least possible cost. Mr. DUNN gives various descriptions of the principal modes of workings, and all the reports are illustrated by diagrams.

The report of Mr. DICKENSON refers to the counties of Staffordshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Anglesea; of which the three first are familiarly known as associated with the iron trade. In the several collieries, numbering in all about 740, of course a variety of methods are adopted, the principal portion of which are fully described, and their advantages, or inefficiency, fully pointed out. Mr. DICKENSON particularly remarks that the collieries of Staffordshire and Shropshire are in some instances so surrounded by old pits, that no collier or other person is safe in traversing the neighbourhood after night-fall. In the most public, as well as in the most secluded places, in fields, gardens, plantations, by the roadside, the footpath, and in the centre of the village, they yawn to receive the passer by. They are so numerous that it is difficult to discover even a large portion of them; but it is gratifying to find that, through the remonstrances of the *MINING JOURNAL* and the local press, urging the proprietors, on the score of humanity, to make some provision for removing the danger, Mr. DICKENSON has succeeded in 22 cases out of 23, which he had specially pointed out, in obtaining undertakings promptly to secure them.

The district to which Mr. CHARLES MORTON has been appointed comprises the counties of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire; and since his appointment as inspector, in 1850, this gentleman states, that throughout the exercise of his official duties his object has been to maintain a friendly intercourse with all parties, pointing out any defects which appeared to be attended with danger, but particularly avoiding the least appearance of a wish to enforce any particular mode of ventilation or working, or of the regulations between master and labourer. It is observed with satisfaction that fatalities generally had greatly diminished, that the generality of the winding gear attached to the pits was in good condition; the inspector had not to record any serious injury from the breakage of ropes and chains, which has recently led to such disastrous results in both Wales and the West of England. He speaks highly of Fourdrinier's apparatus, and has never failed to recommend its use where opportunities have offered. As in most other districts, Mr. MORTON has found great want of system and regularity in the keeping of maps and plans, but in all such cases the attention of the owners, or agents, has been especially called to the subject. In conclusion, Mr. MORTON expresses his grateful acknowledgments to all parties connected with mines, and to the coroners, for their courtesy, valuable assistance, and willing co-operation, throughout the performance of his official duties.

Throughout these reports there is evidence that the system has begun to work well, and is calculated eventually to be highly beneficial. They contain many valuable suggestions, copies of some of the best colliery regulations to be found in the kingdom, numerous diagrams of the various systems of ventilation and working, and attention is particularly directed to the facilities now opened out by the Museum of Practical Geology, for obtaining the education specially required to fit the colliery viewer and mining engineer for the efficient discharge of their important duties.

In our Journal of the 21st. February we made some comparative comments regarding the real success of gold mining speculations in the Brazils, and comparing the amount of capital expended there, as well as the present value of shares, with the enormous sums of real gold that have lately been drained from the pockets of John Bull to pay for searching for precious metals in the Antipodes and California. Our remarks on the brilliant success at the St. John del Rey are still further borne out by the later arrival from thence on Monday last of despatches to the middle of January, showing the unprecedented profit of 6052l. 18s. 10d. for December, the yield of gold being 29,539 oits., at 7s. 8d.—=11,323l. 5s. 8d., and the expenditure only 5270l. 6s. 10d. According to this steady course of working, it will be seen that the gold extracted yields full one-half profit, the result of one month's stamping by 118'41 heads, an ample supply of stone and sufficient water. The quality of the stuff from the Bahu shaft and "Gut" stone continued improving during Dec. The produce for January will be less, in consequence of the stamps having to undergo some alteration, which is expected to show good results for the time to come. Such trifling variations accompany mining pursuits in our own country, and doubtless February or March will bring up the deficiency. The company received by the packet in gold dust a remittance of 21,000l.

It has, often struck us since the rage existed for gold quartz mining, as strange that one or two companies have not been formed to work and explore those in the Brazils, where there have been undertakings of the kind only in a partial way. Still, owing to the greater success there in the jacotinga formation, parties have not been induced to expend much time or money about quartz mining, though we hear that such an object is now in contemplation: the inducements are obvious enough, the outlay need not be great, and the distance being comparatively easy, a small capital judiciously expended may lead to immense results, especially when we consider that gold is found almost everywhere throughout that vast country, along the foot of the immense chain of mountains which lies nearly parallel with the coast, and extends from 5° to 30° of south latitude.

Among all the useful patents which have been secured within the last 14 years, there is probably not one which has been carried out to more complete success, which has so fully answered the most sanguine expectations of its promoter, and likely to lead to greater public utility, than Sir W. BURNETT's process for preserving timber, canvas, cordage, &c., from rot and decay. Notwithstanding, however, this practical success, the pecuniary advantages have by no means kept pace with the development of the capabilities of the process: expensive experiments had to be carried on, specimens had to be deposited for years in fungus pits, or damp cellars, or laid side by side with unprepared material, as flooring-boards, laths, and other parts of buildings, when very lengthened periods must have elapsed before it was possible to form a fair and impartial judgment of the value of the invention. Under these circumstances, an extension of the patent was prayed for, by petition to the Privy Council, which was decided in the early part of last month. Among the voluminous evidence taken on the examination, as to the results of the application of the chloride, in rendering material almost indestructible from the effects of aqueous or atmospheric action, Mr. EDYNE, an assistant surveyor of the Royal Navy, stated that floors composed of alternate boards of Burnettized and those not Burnettized were laid down in the Warden's house in 1838, and when examined in 1842, those which were Burnettized were perfectly sound, while those in the natural state were rotten and decayed, and had since been removed. He further said, that all the timber used in the Royal Navy was now being saturated with the solution.

Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, in his opening address, called attention to the important fact, that from 1843 to 1850 no less than 1,720,000 loads of timber had been imported from foreign countries and the colonies; a large portion of which had been employed for various important public purposes—such as railway sleepers, piles, timbers, docks and water-works, for rebuilding and repairing vessels; in all of which it is exposed to the influence of all the elements of decay. He then stated, that KRYAN and several other methods of injected timber had failed for any useful purpose, and that Sir W. BURNETT having turned his attention to the subject, discovered the fact, that the simple, cheap, and plentiful compound, chloride of zinc, completely accomplished the purpose, by combining with the albumen of the wood, forming an insoluble compound, as given in evidence by JOHN T. COOPER, Esq., the eminent chemist. He then entered into calculations which had been made, that the decay of vessels every year amounts to 15s. 6d. per ton; taking the whole tonnage of the navy at 200,000 tons, gives an annual depreciation of 155,000l.; from which is to be deducted the cost of Burnettizing—50,000 loads of timber (the quantity annually delivered), 25,000l.: showing an annual saving of 130,000l. Now, this was only on decay of timber in the Royal Navy. There was carriage, sails, and various other articles in connexion with repairs, in the dock.

yards; there was the mercantile, marine, docks, water-works, steam-ships, and railways; and he urged that Sir W. BURNETT deserved at their lordships' hands a larger reward than he had yet obtained, by as great an extension of the patent as their lordships had the power to give. The accounts having been carefully analysed, and shown that hitherto a very inadequate profit had been realised, the patent was renewed for a further period of seven years. There appears to be but one opinion among chemists as to the merits of this discovery. Professor BRANDE, in a recent lecture on woody fibre, made the following observations:—

In water lignine is insoluble; in dry air, too, it is not subject to great alteration; but, exposed to the alternations of heat and cold, moisture and draught, it is subject to decay; of this decay there exists two varieties, the dry and the wet rot. Insects, moreover, are very destructive to wood, by entering into it, and destroying its texture. The best means of preventing these serious results consists in impregnating the wood with some metallic solution. That of Kyan consists of the bi-chloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate; a substance which is highly poisonous, very expensive, and difficult to be brought into practical use. A far better plan, remarked the lecturer, is that of Sir William Burnett, who employs a solution of the chloride of zinc. The lecturer now proceeded to display some very extraordinary examples of the preservative agency of the chloride of zinc, and expressed his extreme surprise that so efficient a means of preservation was not invariably employed. With these instances before me, remarked the lecturer, it does seem most extraordinary, not to use a stronger term, that architects, and all who have to employ wood, do not avail themselves of so ready a means of avoiding the calamitous effects of wet and dry rot. Surely the avoidance of these evils should be indubitable enough; but when I add that the process in question confers the quality of incombustibility on wood and tissues exposed to it, my wonder is still greater.

An important meeting of the bondholders of the Ecuador Government was held at the London Tavern on Monday—Sir JOHN N. R. CAMPBELL, K.C.H., in the chair. In consequence of the unsatisfactory position in which the bondholders were placed, from the cessation of the payment of any interest for many years, the meeting was convened to consider what available resources were at the command of the Government, and what arrangements could be best adopted for their application—not only to the liquidation of the bondholders' claims, but to the benefit of the State itself. It was, therefore, considered highly expedient, and to the holders' interests, that an association should be formed, for the purpose of applying British energy, capital, and enterprise, to the development of the mineral and other natural resources of the country, which afford reasonable prospects of aiding the Government to make satisfactory arrangements with the foreign creditors of the State. Measures will be immediately adopted, in order to secure the necessary grants or concessions from the Ecuador Government, making provision that the revenues accruing therefrom to the State be preferentially applied to the discharge of the bondholders' claims, with a privilege to the association of prospectively redeeming any such revenues or charges at an equitable price, payable to the State in the bonds, and arrears of interest which the association shall possess. A committee was appointed, consisting of Sir JOHN N. R. CAMPBELL, J. FIELD, R. W. ROBERTSON, S. ELLIS, G. N. PAINE, E. J. MURRAY, C. WAITE, M.D., J. C. STOVIN, and J. BROWN, Esqrs., with power to add to their number; and they were authorised to raise by registrations of bonds, or otherwise, the funds necessary to defray the preliminary expenses of making surveys, securing concessions, &c., at the rate of not less than 1s. for every 100l. of the Old Columbian Debt, such registration to guarantee the holders of bonds so registered to any advantages resulting from the undertaking, and to a priority in the distribution of shares in any company which may be formed in virtue of the grants obtained. Mr. MOCATTA, as the representative of the committee deputed to visit Quito, will, after the necessary interviews with the Government, supply information on the various bearings of the movement, which is said to have the entire concurrence of Mr. ROBERTSON, the Ecuador Consul General; and, should it be satisfactory, the association will be immediately formed, and the necessary ulterior measures at once adopted.

In the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 31 last, we noticed the formation of a company for exploring the auriferous and other mineral riches of Australia, under the title of the "Colonial Gold Mining Company," and we also stated last week that the expected charter had been obtained, by which, besides other advantages, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares. The operations of this company will be of a very comprehensive character: they are empowered by the charter to purchase, take, and hold mines, or mineral grants and lands, in any part of the Australian colonies, to purchase auriferous and argentiferous mineral and concentrated gold and silver stuffs in Australia, and import them into England; to purchase, take, and hold lands, erect works, buildings, and machinery for the reduction of the same in any part of Great Britain. It is obvious that a wide field is open for the profitable employment of large capital; and the present company, in addition to the advantages and facilities afforded by their charter, start upon their enterprise under peculiarly favourable auspices. Soon after the first advent of the discovery of the Bathurst gold region, a company, under the title of the "Australian Gold Amalgamation Company," was formed, with a capital of 30,000l., under the direction of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, the managers of the company under notice. A well-qualified superintendent and staff were secured, who sailed on the 9th Feb. last with requisite machinery. It has now been arranged to merge the latter into the former company, transfer the services of the staff, and take the machinery and apparatus, by which means the operations will be greatly expedited. One important division of the objects of the company is the establishment of works in London for the reception and reduction of auriferous mineral, which will be supplied partly by that raised from the company's own property, partly by those purchased from others, and from consignments at a per centage. It will be seen by the prospects in our advertising columns, that the company possess a most respectable and influential directory; and, from the advantageous position on which its first promotion is based, we have little doubt of a most profitable and permanent result.

About the year 1848, when the general railway mania had begun to subside, and the public mind was in a more cool and fit state for the consideration of other subjects, a project was laid before the public for the establishment of a company for assuring solely the lives of persons travelling by railway, and remunerating them in case of personal injury, according to the extent of damage inflicted. The proposal was immediately supported by many influential parties in the commercial world, both connected and unconnected with railways, on the principle that the risk of railway accident being so much smaller than ordinary life assurance, it would enable them to charge premiums proportionately low, enabling travellers of all classes to avail themselves of the benefits conferred by the assurance principle. THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY was formed, to insure in a first-class carriage 1000l., for 3d.; in a second-class, 500l., for 2d.; and in a third, 200l., for 1d.; and for the convenience of frequent or daily travellers they issue periodical tickets at 5s. for one month; 10s. for three months; 16s. for six months; and 20s. for twelve months, to insure 1000l. in case of a fatal accident, with proportionate compensation in case of personal injury, with the right to travel in any carriage. The company was immediately patronised by the public, and when it is borne in mind that railway companies are not legally answerable for accidents that cannot be proved to arise from the negligence of their servants, and that many who suffer leave families destitute, we think there are few who would refuse to disburse the trifling addition to the railway fare to provide for their survivors in case of fatality, or secure their own comfort in case of a severe accident, which might keep them from earning their livelihood for weeks or months. The only exceptions to the universal favour with which the company has been generally received, is on the southern railways, the directors of which will not allow insurance tickets to be issued at their stations. The fearful accident last week on the South-Western should serve as a warning to the directors, that they are not more exempt from accident than their neighbours, and induce them to allow the public the same privileges on their line that they enjoy on nearly every line throughout the kingdom. The company recently held their fifth half-yearly meeting, when the rapid and constant increase of business since the commencement clearly shows that the advantages held out are duly appreciated by the public. The first report embraced a period of five months, when the amount of premiums was 1421l. 7s. 1d.; second half-yearly returns, 2057l. 0s. 4d.; third, 2531l. 1s. 1d.; fourth, 3155l. 15s. 9d.; and the last, 4197l. 2s. 3d. The claims upon the company for compensation during the last half-year have been eight fatal

and eighty-five cases of personal injury; and the entire number since the commencement have been ten fatal cases, involving payments amounting to 2580l., and 184 cases of personal injury, on which payments have been made amounting to 3209l. 3s., making a total amount paid in compensation on 194 claims, up to 31st December last, of 5789l. 3s., in addition to the sum of 324l. 15s. 6d. paid for medical expenses. It is a remarkable fact, that among the cases of personal injury during the last half-year, was one upon a single journey assurance, on which one penny had been paid, and which was of a very severe nature, the directors awarded the sum of 150l.; serving to demonstrate how beneficial such an institution as this is to the public, and how much it deserves support and encouragement.

The statement of accounts showed an available balance of 2148l. 9s. 7d., from which a dividend after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared, free of income-tax, leaving a balance in hand to carry to next account of 1913l. 13s. Mr. BEATTIE, who as secretary so ably fostered the company in its infancy, has accepted an appointment elsewhere, and takes a seat at the board of direction. He is succeeded in his office by Mr. W. J. VIAN, the accountant. The report was unanimously received and adopted, and after the usual business of re-appointing directors, auditors, &c., Mr. G. B. HARRISON proposed a vote of twenty guineas to the Commercial Travellers' Schools. They were not only indebted to these gentlemen as their best customers, but they made the most successful agents. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. WILSON, and carried unanimously. It must be highly gratifying to the shareholders to find that not only is the company in a position largely to promote the public interest, but will most probably pay an adequate return on the capital invested.

Great excitement has prevailed since yesterday morning among all parties connected with the various gold-seeking companies in California in consequence of an article in the *Times*, professing to come from their "own correspondent," in San Francisco, in which he repudiates as ridiculous, and in opposition to the state of matters there, the powers of any parties to grant leases of mineral lands, or the possibility of any of the various staffs holding them with anything like a secure tenure. He insists upon the fact, and which he asserts is matter of notoriety, that the Government have determined, at least for the present, that they will make no definite arrangements as to property in the soil, but leave it open as a common field of industry for all; and he repeats the quotation from the President's last message, that "owing to the difficulties surrounding the subject, and for other reasons, the mineral lands are to be permitted to remain as at present—a common field open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens."

The thousands now working at the diggings have formed codes of laws and regulations among themselves, and the writer fears that large establishments, owned and worked by foreigners for the benefit of absent shareholders, in the midst of a large mining population, each individually striving for his own gain, would be likely to excite hostile feelings, cause annoyance and vexation, and probably ruin the owners. His motto is—"Gold mining is profitable, but property is not secure;" and he particularly dwells on the nullity of any law of contract entered into in England with labourers, which could bind them in California; but as soon as they found it their interest to work on their own account they will naturally do so.

The *Times* may have received a communication from its "own correspondent" at San Francisco, expressing similar opinions to those contained in the article in question; but the latter bears an unmistakable impress about it, of having been "cooked up" not far from Printing-house-square, and highly coloured to answer some sinister purpose, probably to obtain credit for a prophetic warning in case of failure. That there is reason in some of the remarks we do not deny; but these are only repetitions of what was urged upon the public by us many months ago—nor is it to be conceived for a moment that things are quite so gloomy as the writer would make us believe; at all events, if the tenure of their presumed leases is not so secure as they expected them, there is room enough for all, and the machinery may be made practically and profitably available. Col. FREMONT is, however, on his way to Europe, and is expected in England daily. As he is in a position to throw more light on this much vexed and perplexing subject than any one else, we must patiently wait until we obtain from him a full elucidation of the true position in which all parties stand.

NEW QUICKSILVER MINE IN GRANADA.—Letters have come to hand from Guadix, in Granada, stating that a great discovery of cinnabar, associated with iron ore and sulphur, has just been made in the immediate neighbourhood of Albeire, in the Sierra Nevada, and it is further stated that the cinnabar is conjectured by competent persons to be argentiferous. This will, however, probably not turn out to be the case, as argentiferous cinnabar would be quite a novelty in the mineralogical world. The deposit occurs at not more than 1½ fm. from surface; the lode is 9 ft. wide, and in its mineralogical character agrees closely with those of Almaden. The mining engineer attached to the province is anxiously expected out there to make an examination of this deposit, as well as others; but perhaps it will not be in his power to take the matter up for some little time, on account of the heavy fall of snow there has been in the Sierra.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF TIN.—(From a Correspondent).—A discovery of tin has been made quite recently in the Island of Ceram, one of the Moluccas (longitude 129° east, latitude 3° south), by a person of the name of Schneider. A detailed account of the circumstances connected with the occurrence of this tin has not yet reached me; all that I know at present is that the ore is stated to be met with on the coast, and that the yield is said to be from 70 to 77 per cent. of tin. Nickel is also reported to be met with where the tin occurs. Should the extent of this new field of tin prove at all commensurate with its richness, this discovery cannot but be one of the influence of which will be severely felt in many mines in the west of England, which, though worked by miners of unrivalled skill, and aided by machinery such as is nowhere else to be met with, can manage to drag on but a precarious existence at best.

In the course of the winding-up of the Vale of Neath and South Wales Joint-Stock Brewery Company, Master Brougham had placed a Mr. Lawes (since deceased) on the list of contributors, which was confirmed by the Vice-Chancellor. An appeal had since been made to the Court of Chancery, in which case the Lord Chancellor, on Wednesday last, gave judgment. It appears that in April, 1844, an extraordinary general meeting was held, at which it was resolved that if any shareholder felt desirous of withdrawing, the directors were authorised to purchase his shares, on the singular terms of his advancing a sum equal to the purchase money, and taking a loan note for the whole for five years. The late Mr. W. Lawes held 30 shares, and intimated his intention to withdraw. An indenture was drawn up, whereupon, in consideration of 450l. agreed to be paid by Mr. Buckland, one of the directors, Mr. Lawes transferred his shares to the company. This sum was not paid by Buckland, but Lawes advanced 450l., and received a loan note for 900l. The Lord Chancellor considered that such an arrangement would cause insuperable difficulties in the partnership, and that the general meeting had no power to pass such resolution. He had no doubt that the transaction between Mr. Lawes and the company was a real one, but as he was dealing with the directors, as a shareholder he must be bound by the Deed of Settlement. It could not be presumed that there was a general acquiescence of the shareholders to the singular resolution at the general meeting, and he was of opinion that the Vice-Chancellor was right in retaining Mr. Lawes on the list. Petition dismissed, with costs.

COMBUSTION OF FUEL.—Mr. J. T. Jeffere, engineer, of Blackwall, has patented an apparatus for facilitating the more perfect combustion of fuel, whereby funnels in steam-vessels, and chimneys or shafts for factories, may be dispensed with,—the object of which is to produce a more perfect combustion of the gases, and other products arising from steam-boiler furnaces than has hitherto been obtained, and this is effected by causing the products of combustion to be drawn from the flues by a rotating fan, or other contrivance, and to be mixed with such a proportion of atmospheric air as shall insure their combustion, after which the gases so mixed are returned to be consumed in the furnace.—Claims: 1. The apparatus described wherein the products of combustion are intermixed with atmospheric air, and are then returned by the action of a fan-blast, or otherwise, to the furnace, and are for the most part consumed.—2. The regenerating bridge described, between which and the ordinary furnace bridge the product of combustion are caused to pass.

The Ebbw-vale Iron Company has subscribed 2000l. to the League Fund.

EDUCATION IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

The first distribution of the iron and coal-masters' prizes to boys of the neighbourhood took place on Saturday at the Bluecoat School, Walsall—the Ven. Archdeacon Hodson in the chair. The attendance was very numerous, including not only the clergy of the surrounding parishes, the families of the Messrs. Williams, Bagnall, and other principal ironmasters, but also the parents of the boys, who have in this, the first year of Mr. Seymour Tremenheere's experiment, received the munificent rewards given by their fathers' employers at that gentleman's recommendation.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that, up to a very recent date, it had been customary with the miners and others to withdraw their children from school at the very earliest period at which their labours might produce any profit for the parent, and that, consequently, boys, of whom much might have been hoped, had been deprived of the benefit of education when they attained the age of seven or eight. To remedy this evil, which the iron and coal-masters had long perceived and regretted, Mr. Seymour Tremenheere, commissioner in the mining districts, had last year advised them to institute pecuniary prizes of a not inconsiderable amount, to be given every 12 months to such boys worthy of them, as should for two years have attended school, and should be at the time of their candidature 11 years of age. The ironmasters had at once adopted this recommendation, and, in consequence, he (the ven. archdeacon) held in his hand a bag of 145 sovereigns, contributed by them, which Walter Williams, jun., Esq., their energetic secretary, himself an ironmaster, had brought thither that day. Of this sum, 10 boys would receive 4l. each, 30 boys 3l. each, whilst 45 others would get books of different values, making up the residue of 15l. He hoped and felt confident that such liberality would, for the future, encourage parents to keep their children at school until they were of an age to acquire, sufficiently to retain, the sort of knowledge likely to be useful to them in their lives and in their occupations. He thanked Mr. Tremenheere for his suggestion, as also the ironmasters, for the noble manner in which they had responded to it.

The Rev. J. P. Norris, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, spoke next. He had examined the boys, at the request of Mr. Walter Williams, jun., the secretary, and was happy to be able to give the most satisfactory report as to the result. The pupils who had come before him were collected from a variety of parishes, and were each furnished with a certificate of good character and habits from their clergymen. There had been no wish to make scholars of them, but simply to give them such training and such education as should make them not only good labouring men, but labouring good men, by affording them at once the class of knowledge useful in their future occupations, and the sort of religious instruction most likely practically to influence their lives. As regards the latter point, the certificates of the clergy had gone far with him; as regarded the former, he had examined the boys in dictation, in writing, in theorems in arithmetic, including mensuration, and such calculations as, in sinking shafts, &c., they would require, and in the geography of the district. In all these various branches he had found many of them proficient; and what especially pleased him was that he had found that the best boys were representatives of different schools, which showed that their several masters were alike zealous and indefatigable in their exertions: 10 boys he had been able to recommend for 4l. prizes, 30 for 3l. prizes, which they were to receive in hard cash, and to the rest he had awarded to some books worth 10s., to others books worth 5s., according to their merit; at the same time certificates were given as memorials of the occasion. The ven. archdeacon next distributed to the boys the money and books which they had so well deserved. The Rev. Mr. Sharwood, rector of Walsall; the Rev. Dr. Brown, vicar of Dudley; and the Rev. John Winter, St. John's, Wednesbury, subsequently addressed the meeting.

The children and schoolmasters then adjourned to the New Inn, where the same kind friends who had given the prizes had provided for them a bountiful and hearty dinner.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPER.

[Specification of Mr. Alexander Parkes, Birmingham, chemist, for certain "improvements in the manufacture of copper, and in the separation of some other metals therefrom, and in the production of alloys of certain metals." Date of patent, September 11, 1851. Enrolled March 11, 1852.]

The first part of the invention consists of improvements in the manufacture of copper, by using metallic iron and zinc in the process of smelting, whereby a superior article of copper is obtained from inferior ores, than by the process at present adopted. In carrying this improved process into operation, the patentee smelts the ores in the way usually adopted, until they reach the roaster furnace, and, when cooled, and in the state of "close regulus," he adds 1 cwt. of either cast or wrought-iron to each charge of 2½ tons of regulus: the doors of the furnace are then closed and the temperature increased; after which the product is tapped out as "pimble copper;" it is then run into the refining-furnace, and treated in the ordinary way, or with metallic zinc, as hereafter directed. Sometimes, after the introduction of the iron into the roaster furnace, the patentee runs the metal out as "light regulus," and strips the pigs in the manner usually adopted when making the finest copper: in this case he introduces the portion which has been stripped into the roaster furnace, and adds ½ cwt. of iron to each 2½ tons of metal, allowing the whole to continue in the furnace until it becomes "pimble copper;" it is then tapped out, and run into the refining furnace. By this means a very pure copper is obtained. At other times, the patentee uses iron, in the proportion of 1 cwt. to 4 or 5 tons of metal, when in the refining-furnace; in which case the whole mass is well stirred, in order to oxidise the iron; and, when in the state called "set pitch," it is poled in the usual manner, and ladled out; or metallic zinc may be added before poled, as hereafter described. The patentee's improvements in the use of metallic zinc consist, in its addition to copper, when in a fluid state, in the refining furnace, in the proportion of 1 cwt. of zinc to 5 tons of copper, whether it has been treated with iron in the way above described, or according to the method at present adopted; the zinc is added when the copper is at "set pitch," and, after remaining for two hours in a melted state, to volatilise the zinc, the product is ladled out in the usual way.

The patentee's next improvements consist in separating silver from copper; this improvement depends on the discovery that silver is readily volatilised when mixed with zinc and arsenic in a fluid state. The apparatus applicable for this purpose is a reverberatory furnace, having flues or chambers in connection with it, in which the volatile products may be collected, and from which the silver may be separated by cupellation, or any other suitable process.

The following methods are directed by the patentee to be adopted in the particular cases mentioned:—

1. If the argentiferous compound be in the state of metal, and containing 10 ozs. of silver in the ton, it is melted in the furnace above described, and from 3 to 5 per cent. of zinc, and from ½ to ¾ per cent. of white arsenic, added to each ton of metal, together with about ½ cwt. of anthracite coal or other carbonaceous matter. The furnace doors are then closed, and the contents heated together for about six hours, when the silver will be found to have passed over with the zinc and arsenic, and any other volatile matters present, and become condensed in the flues or chambers of the furnace.

2. If the argentiferous compound be mostly sulphuretted, it is fused, and to each ton, containing 10 ozs. of silver, from 6 to 10 per cent. of calamine, or other oxidised compound of zinc, is added, together with lime, or other flux, if requisite; also ½ cwt. of anthracite coal, and, if the compound does not contain arsenic, from ½ to ¾ per cent. of white arsenic is added. The same mode of treatment is adopted as that described under No. 1. The patentee states that he prefers the addition of the zinc and arsenic to be made to the silver compound when it is in the state of "pimble copper."

3. When the argentiferous compound consists chiefly of oxide or carbonate of copper, from 10 to 15 per cent. of blende, or other sulphuretted zinc, is added to each ton of the compound, containing 10 ozs. of silver, together with from ¾ to 1 per cent. of white arsenic, with about 1 cwt. of anthracite coal, and flux if requisite; after which the operation is conducted as described under No. 1. The patentee prefers to add the mixture of blende and arsenic after it has been fused and skimmed, to remove the earthy constituents of the former. When the quantity of silver exceeds 50 ozs. to the ton of metal, it is better to add the zinc and arsenic gradually, instead of altogether.

The last improvements specified consist of forming alloys of various kinds. The basis of such alloys is formed of a combination of nickel and chromium, to which other metals are added in suitable proportions, according to the kind of alloy required. The patentee gives the following formulae:—White alloys: alloy of nickel and chromium 10 parts, tin 90 parts; alloy of nickel and chromium 20 parts, iron 80 parts; alloy of nickel and chromium 20 parts, copper 60 parts, zinc 20 parts. The alloy of nickel and chromium is formed by mixing equal parts of oxide of chromium and oxide of nickel, or two parts of oxide of chromium, and one part of metallic nickel, and fusing them together in a crucible, covered with a carbonaceous flux.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—It has been suggested to the Postmaster-General, by Mr. Lake, to allow manufacturers' patterns of linen, cotton, and woollen goods to pass through the Post Office at a reduced charge, the patterns being enclosed in bands or envelopes open at the ends. Such an arrangement cannot fail of benefit to the trading world, and would, doubtless, materially increase the revenue of the Post Office department.

Original Correspondence.

NOTES ON THE REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES.

Sir.—These reports have at last been issued from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and are by Messrs. Dunn, Dickenson, and Morton. From some unexplained cause, there is no report from Mr. Blackwell, although he was in office at the time these reports were written. This is to be regretted, not only on account of the great interest which is felt in all that proceeds from Mr. Blackwell on mining subjects, but also because it leaves us in the dark as to the state of the important district committed to his able supervision. In consequence of this omission, the little statistical information these reports contain is rendered imperfect, and the book rendered much less valuable and interesting than it doubtless would have been had it contained reports from all the districts. Nor is this the only cause for complaint; for, with every disposition to speak favourably of these productions, it would be uncandid not to admit, and useless to disguise, the disappointment felt on reading them. There are faults of commission, as well as of omission, and it is hard to tell which are the most obtrusive or the greatest. Without resorting to the ungracious task of severely criticising these parliamentary papers, some good may probably result from an attempt to represent the public appreciation of them, and to point out those defects which may be avoided in the future reports of these public officers.

This may, probably, be best exemplified by briefly reviewing the contents of the reports; and, although the last in the volume, Mr. Charles Morton shall have the precedence on the present occasion, inasmuch as his report, both as regards matter and style, is capable of the greatest improvement. It is dated Sept., 1851, and, therefore, embraces a period of ten months; he having been appointed inspector on Nov. 21, 1850; his district comprised Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire. After a few introductory remarks, in which Mr. Morton says he has endeavoured to perform the duties of his office according to the instructions he received on his appointment, and "to maintain a friendly intercourse with all parties," he continues—"52 cases of fatal accident have been referred to me for investigation, from Nov. 22, 1850, to June 30, 1851; and they are arranged chronologically in the tabular statement" given; which, however, commences on the 12th, instead of the 22d Nov., and terminates on the 18th, instead of the 30th June. The following is the abstract of the deaths by mining accidents which occurred during the seven months named:—

By explosions of fire-damp.....	15
By tumbling down the shaft.....	10
By being struck with falling substances in the shaft.....	5
By the roof falling in the interior of the mine.....	9
By masses of coal falling in the interior of the mine.....	12
By machinery.....	2
By incidental causes.....	6
Total.....	58

But it appears that "10 of the accidents, included in the preceding list, have happened at collieries beyond the geographical limits of the district," and we may well ask for what possible purpose they have been introduced; as such a mode of making returns must inevitably tend to error and confusion, it is to be hoped that Mr. Morton will be more particular in this respect in future, otherwise no reliance can be placed on his statistics. As, however, it appears that the whole of these 52 accidents were referred to Mr. Morton for investigation, although they were not all in his district, there is, doubtless, an apparent excuse for the irregularity noticed. But having investigated "the circumstances which accompanied," and "the causes which led," to these accidents, and having, as he says, "soon after the fatal occurrences, usually made a careful and minute inspection of the mine, in order to ascertain whether adequate measures had been taken to remedy any evils to which the accidents may have been attributable," it is difficult to conceive why he has been so chary of all information respecting them. In his remarks on these deaths, Mr. Morton first notices accidents in shafts, 15 of which occurred in seven months; and yet he does not vouchsafe one word of information as to how the accidents occurred, but contents himself by recommending the use of Fourdrinier's apparatus and conductors; "deprecates the sinking of square or oblong pits, instead of circular ones;" "commends the use of a 'bonnet' covering for the 'cage';" condemns "mouthing," as a source of insecurity to the workpeople; he then tells us how accidents often happen in shafts; and concludes this subject by stating—"I have endeavoured to convince the proprietors and managers of collieries in my district that the casualties under consideration are, to a certain extent, preventable, and that not a few of them are easy of remedy." Again, in relation to the deaths by falls from the roof, Mr. Morton tells us how such accidents may occur, but is silent as to "the circumstances" and "causes which led" to the deaths of the 21 men, into which he had "investigated." We now come to the deaths by explosions, on which Mr. Morton's observations are equally unsatisfactory. Because "six persons have been burnt to death by fire-damp, when using the Davy lamp," the worthy inspector seems to imagine that it is to the use of the lamp, rather than to the foul state of the mine, that these accidents are to be attributed; and thereupon proceeds to give certain advice and directions on the subject; but, as before, studiously avoids giving any information as to the "circumstances" attending the explosions, with the exception of three cases, which will be afterwards noticed.

Mr. Morton then devotes about a page to the subject of mine ventilation generally, and observes—"In the counties of Warwick and Stafford I have descended various mines, wherein no artificial means are adopted to produce a circulation of air; the little ventilation there is proceeds from natural causes, and in certain states of the weather these cease to operate." In some mines the air-ways do not exceed 12 ft. area; others are not more than 6 or 7 ft. area, and the air-crossings are still less. Under such circumstances, it follows as an inevitable consequence that "there are collieries in which the carbonic acid or black damp sometimes extinguishes the candles. The hardship of the labourer's toil is needlessly aggravated; his time is wasted, his health is impaired; he is frequently unfit to work; he is known to faint in the mine from bodily exhaustion, and even to perish by suffocation." This is a fearful description of the mines in his district, and imperatively calls for prompt and energetic measures, to save from disease and death the men employed in them. But it does not appear by the report that Mr. Morton had made any attempt to remedy the evils he mentions; indeed, he seems to doubt the possibility of doing so, for in the next paragraph he says—"Although such deplorable results cannot be wholly avoided hereafter, yet their number and intensity may unquestionably be reduced by improved methods of ventilation." Such an opinion proceeding from a Government inspector of mines cannot fail to excite profound astonishment; for even supposing an extreme case—an atmosphere in which a candle will not burn, indicating the presence of 12 per cent. of carbonic acid, there is no practical difficulty in restoring such an atmosphere in a mine to a salubrious state, with even a moderate amount of ventilation—say, about 20,000 or 24,000 cubic feet per minute. But it is only in cases where the black damp is allowed to accumulate that it is found in such large quantities, for the instances are rare in which it prevails to the extent mentioned, and in no case on record is the quantity produced in the mine so large as to require anything more than a constant, but very moderate, amount of ventilation; and this ought to be peremptorily insisted on by the inspectors in all such cases. Mr. Morton then proceeds to describe the means of ventilation by furnace, the air-ways, and shafts. He adds—"A current of pure air, flowing at the rate of 400 lineal feet per minute, in a sectional area of not less than 20 square feet, will suffice in the smaller mines of my district; but in larger collieries he recommends "three or four separate streams, each delivering 8000 cubic feet per minute," and "in very hazardous works (he says) even a stronger ventilating power may be wanted." We are then told of the cause of three of the explosions. In the first case, "there was no furnace, a part of the air-way had been allowed to fall in, and another portion of it was frequently filled with water." In the second case, we are told "the accident was occasioned by the rash entrance of a miner, carrying a naked light into a 'bank' containing fire-damp, that could not have collected there if the air-course had been kept properly open, and a furnace used." And, in the third instance, we are told that "four boys were burnt to death by ignition of gas, that unexpectedly burst from the roof or floor of the coal, and which might have been diluted, and rendered innoxious," &c.

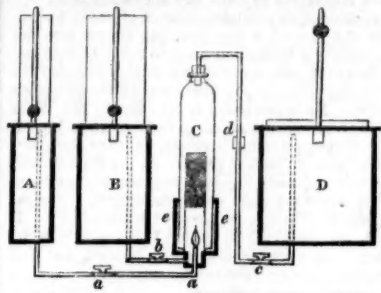
This is all the information that is given as to "the causes and circumstances" of the 52 accidents investigated by Mr. Morton; and I think your readers will agree with me that a more meagre or unsatisfactory report has been rarely issued from the Royal press. Reserving general remarks upon it, until we have gone through the other two reports, it may be observed that this report abounds in solecisms, which might easily be avoided in future, were a little attention bestowed upon the valuable works of Mr. Lindley Murray.—March 17.

C. M. J.

ON LIGHTING MINES.

Sir.—The apparatus for testing gas, described in my last paper, is peculiarly adapted for lighting mines, without fear of explosion, or even mingling the unwholesome products of combustion with the confined air of the place. When we have a means of burning gas out of immediate contact with the surrounding atmosphere, it is evidently quite as easy to employ it at a distance off for illumination, as it is, when only wanted for testing, to have it in the vicinity of the gasometers.

By lengthening the gas pipe of A, and the air pipe of B, these may be



carried down the shaft of a mine, to an apparatus constructed on the same principle as C, only much larger, loftier and made of strong metal. Suppose we select the form of a lamp-post pillar for C, with a metallic lantern at top, having one, or more, large thick glass lenses, or even plain plate glass, the whole closed by a door made to fit air-tight against vulcanised India-rubber. From the bottom of this pillar the gas-pipe from A, with the air-pipe from B, would ascend to the lantern to a small Argand gas burner. In this arrangement, the top of the lantern would have to be made sufficiently capacious, to contain a moderate quantity of warm air supplied by the lamp, without overheating the lantern; or it might communicate, by a suitable pipe, with an iron air-chamber, acting as a refrigerator; the communication with D then requiring only a moderately easy exhaustion into the gasometer, D.

The exhaust tube, d, c, for taking away the products of combustion, must be sufficiently large, according to the duty it will have to accomplish. Several details, equally necessary, will occur in attempting to reduce this system to practice—as for example, that the gasometer B, instead of measuring ten times the capacity of A, may be replaced by two small gasometers, to be worked alternately, one refilling from the atmosphere, while the other is supplying the mine lights; and that in like manner two gasometers may represent the place of D, one blowing off the foul air, while the other is exhausting; or this process may, perhaps, be advantageously performed by a fan or an air pump. However, practice alone can determine the best methods of carrying out these and other points of various importance.

The apparatus so far complete, the lantern might be, if requisite, protected by an outer glazed metal case, into which a portion of the vitiated air from the interior, could pass through partitions of wire gauze. Thus guarded, should any accident happen to the inner glass, time would be allowed to turn off the gas and air from that particular lamp. The lighting of such lamps could be mechanically effected, without exposing the lantern to the atmosphere of the mine; as, by a small rod passing through a stuffing-box, carrying a lucifer match, enabling the operator to light it by friction, convey it to the gas jet, and withdraw it to one side. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the only precautions required would be, to have an air-tight lantern, to allow it a good supply of air before turning on the gas, and to have a light ready before doing the latter, by which means all danger would be avoided. Any number of these stationary lanterns might be employed; the safest kind would probably be circular ones, with one, two, three, or four strong glass lenses, from 6 to 9 inches in diameter, according as the light might have to be directed in different courses.

When a lens is used, I should recommend that peculiar construction patented by Mr. Bush for signal lamps, shown in the annexed diagram, A being a sectional, and B a front view. A lens of this figure is not unlike one set in a glass prismatic ring. Its illuminating power is extraordinary, and exceedingly beautiful and effective, distributing the rays of light, instead of bringing them to a focus; appearing, even at a great distance, like a miniature sun. Where an ordinary lens of the same diameter would be distinguishable only three miles, this would be conspicuous at five miles. It would be another step in the progress of civilization, spreading comfort and happiness among a large underground population, our being enabled to dispel the cheerless gloom of the vast mines of this and other countries; and efficient measures will, no doubt, be resorted to by enterprising mine proprietors, when a perfectly safe plan can be projected, to which the present one will, perhaps, be admitted as a fair approach, and induce some to try it, and others to suggest more likely or happier schemes to attain this most desirable object.

Moorgate-street, March 12. HENRY DIRCKS.
See the principle elucidated by Sir David Brewster in his "Optics," page 322; Dr. Lardner's "Cyclopædia," 1832.

PENBURTHEN AND PENVIVIAN MINE, LANIVET, CORNWALL.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF the above Mine was held on Friday, the 19th inst., at No. 9, Bank Chambers, in the City of London, when the reports of some of the most eminent mineral surveyors were read, and the Committee having ascertained the probable results, have determined to commence without delay to develop the riches of this promising undertaking; and it is believed that within a very short period this mine will be classed amongst some of the most successful dividend paying mines in Cornwall; and, from the tenor of the reports and private information, little doubt (if any) can be entertained of there being a speedy profitable return.

The Right Hon. LORD ERSKINE, Chairman.
JOHN HOARE, Esq. GEORGE N. PAINE.
EDWARD E. MOLYNEUX. CHARLES STOVIN.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company having RECEIVED A REQUISITION, duly signed by shareholders in the said Company, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, requesting an Extraordinary General Meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of making an alteration in the shares of the Company, and of issuing the shares now in the possession of the Company unappropriated, and to authorise such alterations or additions in the Deed of Settlement as may be found necessary, and to determine on any other question in connection with or arising from the above considerations,—do hereby CONVEY AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY, to be HELD on the 31st day of March inst., at Three o'clock, at the office of the said Company, No. 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, Dated this 10th day of March, 1852. By order of the Directors, HENRY FEET, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the NON-PAYMENT OF CERTAIN ACCEPTANCES, given to the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association by the Mexican and South American Company, and of the frivolous excuses made to me by the Secretary on behalf of certain parties—ex officio on the committee, and directors of both companies—for their neglect in not having called together, on the FIRST NON-PAYMENT aforesaid, the committee of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, I invite such shareholders as are desirous that the remaining assets of the Association should be realised under the provisions of the Winding up Acts, to a PRIVATE PRELIMINARY MEETING, to be HELD on the 14th day of April next, at Two o'clock, at 15, Charles street, St. James's, March 18, 1852. CHRIS. RICHARDSON.

COPPER MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—FOR SALE, If applied for soon, FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES IN THE ONTARIO COPPER MINING COMPANY, AND FIVE THOUSAND SHARES IN THE SISKOWIT COPPER MINING COMPANY. Both of these mines form part of the great mineral range lately discovered on Lake Superior. Also, ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SHARES IN THE NORTH-WEST COPPER MINING COMPANY, one of the best mines now in operation.—For further particulars apply (pre-paid) to Mr. J. Y. Clark, No. 7, Park-terrace, Maida-hill, Greenwich.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, unattended with risk, should act only upon the soundest information. Price seldom indicates the true value either of railway or mining property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits of the property. The best safe estimate value of a railway depends upon its cost, traffic, and expenditure—the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies—the requirements for additional capital, and other causes, wholly irrespective of the merely speculative feeling of the day. With respect to mines, many of the copper, tin, and lead-producing mines of Cornwall and Wales are paying regular dividends every two months, which, at present prices, would pay the purchaser £18 per cent. There are other mines where discoveries have been already made, and the works sufficiently advanced to justify the certainty of a great improvement in their present value. But in mining, as well as in railway property, a practical knowledge of all the details which constitute legitimate value is essential to the selection of the safest and most eligible security.

Every information afforded to capitalists, and purchases or sales effected upon the best terms. JAMES S. TRIPP & CO. Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.—Established 1842.

GREAT BROADBOK CONSOLS MINE, In the parish of BROADBOK, between LISKEARD and BODMIN.

Divided into 3000 shares, at £1 per share.
(A great portion of which are already taken by respectable parties.)

This Mine is situated near the turnpike-road half way between Liskeard and Bodmin and is in a highly metalliferous district, held under lease from the Hon. Ann Baroness Granville, of Drogheda, Bucks, for the term of 21 years, at 1-15th dues. The extent of the set is rarely surpassed, being nearly two miles on the run of the lodes. The work already done and available amounts to £300, which is reimbursed.
The two lead lodes already discovered are far beyond the ordinary description—one of which was accidentally discovered by the streamers, and somewhat assimilates to the Great Wheal Rose, whose riches have been so enormous, carrying a similar splendid stockan, 18 inches wide, with rich stones of silver-lead ore disseminated throughout, the produce of which, for silver and lead, is about £25 per ton. The two copper lodes are equally encouraging, and it is believed the mine will be in rich and profitable working at a very early period, as the ore is already seen at surface.

Water power is unlimited, having the River Fowey passing through the set; and, from her peculiar position, a saving of several thousand pounds per annum will be effected—no steam power being required. The turnpike-road also adjoins the set—a considerable advantage in conveying the ore to market.

The owner of the set reserves 500 shares, agreeably to the terms of the Cost-book, and the whole money received on the remaining 2500 shares will be strictly devoted to the purposes of the purchase of the set, the working of the mine, and other incidental expenses connected therewith, under the control of a Committee of Management, to be elected at a General Meeting of shareholders.

The set has been inspected by the most experienced captains of mines in the neighbourhood; their reports are contained in the published prospectus.

Application for shares, and all further particulars, to be made to Mr. JAMES STRIDE, mining agent, JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, Cornhill, London.

GREAT WHEEL AGAR CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE, LANIVET AND LUXILLION, CORNWALL.

Divided into 5000 shares.—Deposit £1 per share.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

OFFICES,—14, UNION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET.

This extensive set is situated in the parishes of Lanivet and Luxillion, near St. Austell, and is granted to the present proprietors by the Hon. Anna Maria Agar. It is bounded on the east by the well known Trebell Consols, which adjoins Wheal Messer, Trevel, and Tragon Mines. Three strong tin lodes have already been discovered within a few fathoms of each other, one of which was worked to the depth of 20 fathoms only, and several hundred pounds worth of tin ore raised, and of the richest quality. The lodes are found embedded in strata where the kyllas and granite meet, similar to South and West Canadian, Carr Brea, and Treasaven Mines, which are well-known to be the richest in the county.

The metalliferous district of this set, together with the relative position it bears to the rich and productive tin mines in the neighbourhood, coupled with the preceding facts, render it apparent that no similar undertaking ever presented more favourable features, as a small outlay only will be required to bring it into a dividend paying state.

* The Mine is at work, and there are 15 tons of very rich tin ore at surface.

Applications for prospectuses and shares can be made to Mr. Wm. Cowan, stock and sharebroker, 10, Tokenhouse yard; or to the Secretary, Mr. Pritchard, at the offices of the Company, where specimens of the ore may be seen.

SOUTH MARIA MINE.—This Mine was suspended partly to

effect a new lease for 21 years, which grant being now at the disposal of Captain P. Clymo, of Liskeard, he will, with his friends, JOIN in FORMING a new and respectable COMPANY, to effectually prove this more than promising undertaking; I am deputed to announce, that the managing part may be obtained by any approved respectable party who may be desirous of obtaining it. Gentlemen wishing to procure so large an interest in the mine should immediately communicate their wishes to me, as the agent appointed to receive the same, and to form the new company.

I pledge myself to no limited time, and am free to close with the first desirable offer. The mine is situated on the Cornish bank of the River Tamar, and divided only by this stream from the Great Devon Consols Mine—the richest ever cut in England. In South Maria set, five parallel east and west lodes, two cross-courses and two canners have been intersected. The engine shaft 11 feet by 9 feet, well timbered and divided, is 30 fathoms from grass, and 20 from the adit level, from which about 120 fathoms of cross-courses have been driven north and south, and the five east and west lodes seen at that depth. No. 1 lode, south of the shaft, in this cut, was valued by the captain to be worth £5 per fan, but on driving on it 8 fms. west, it did not hold so good, though it continued ery throughout. The great south lode has been driven on about 20 fathoms; is 4 to 6 feet wide, which was ery throughout, rather hard in the brow of the hill, but going east, towards the Great Devon Consols set, altered much for the better, and was judged by miners who saw it underground, as likely soon to become a paying lode on approaching the flat ground near this river. The canner cut, 6 fathoms north of the shaft, at the deep level, is 6 ft. wide, and showed fine stones of ore in the cross cut; but the machinery at that time being imperfect, the water compelled us stopping the north cross-cut; this canner is proved to be Wheal Williams south lode, which in that set produced many tons of rich ore, underlies towards the shaft, and by calculation meets No. 1 lode, south of the shaft, 4 fms. deeper in the shaft. These extreme north and south lodes underlie towards each other, which must form a junction of the said five lodes at a greater depth.

These five lodes diverge running west, but incline eastward; and by their apparent inclination meet at one point in the Great Devon Consols set, and by good judges are supposed by their concentration to have caused the great deposit of ore formed there. The great cross-course is about 100 fathoms west of the cross-cut; this canner is proved to be 3 fathoms deep, was 4 feet wide, and produced large rocks of lead ore, rich for silver, and by miners is considered a paying lode, but has not yet been driven on. The hill from the cross-cut will give about 30 fathoms back from the collar of the shaft, which added to 30 fathoms depth of shaft, will cut the great cross-course from the present level 60 fathoms deep.

The machinery comprises a water wheel, 20 feet in 12 breast, with crank flat-rods, bobs, horse whisks, ladders, shaft fittings, smiths' shop, requisite lots of iron, &c.

Gentlemen wishing for further particulars touching conditions of this grant, title &c., may gain such information by applying to the said Capt. P. Clymo, or his solicitor Mr. Sargent, Liskeard—I am also ready to correspond with parties for the immediate carrying into effect this proposed object, and early this spring resume working the mine. King-street, Tavistock, March 16, 1852. J. SECCOMBE.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED NATIVE SILVER AND SILVER-LEAD MINES,

With a capital of £72,000, in shares of £1 each, of which it is at present proposed to issue 52,000 shares.
No further call to be made, "the Company being under the law of 'Commandite,' no Debt will have to be signed."

This Company is formed under a concession of an extensive mineral district in the Grand Duchy of Baden, situated within 36 hours of London, and held under Charter from His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, granted originally to the Mining Association of Baden. The title is indisputable, being a direct grant from the Crown, at the moderate royalty of 1-30th of the net profits.

The sets belonging to this Company comprise rich veins of native silver, silver-lead, copper and cobalt, situated in a district which has from time immemorial been celebrated for its great metallic wealth, and consist of three silver-lead mines of unusual extent, situated in the Münsterthal, near Mühlheim, a station on the railway from Heidelberg to Basle, and of two mines in the Heubachthal, falling into the valley of the Kinzig, at a short distance from Offenburg, near Baden Baden, which are extremely rich in native silver and cobalt ores.

The Mining Association of Baden has ceded to this company the whole of those rich mines, together with the extensive crushing and dressing machinery, smelting and refining furnaces, completely fitted, and in working order, with the tools, apparatuses, water-courses, and other rights, on which vast sums have been expended, for a moderate price, which they have agreed to take entirely in shares; thus proving their confidence in the value of the undertaking, and their desire to retain their interest in it. By this arrangement, this company secures the co-operation of a highly influential body of shareholders in Germany, including names of the highest distinction; while, at the same time, and absolute control of all operations is vested in the board of directors in London, but with the advantage of a committee at Karlsruhe, who will carry out the arrangements agreed to, and, under instructions, represent the directors in all local matters.

A detailed report, from Captain Matthew Francis, is published in another column of the Mining Journal.

The attention of the public is invited to the fine specimens of the native silver ore from the mines, which have excited the admiration of the most competent judges, and may be seen at the offices of the company.

Prospectuses, with full particulars and forms of application for shares, may be obtained after Tuesday, the 23d inst., at the temporary offices of the company, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House; and of Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, stockbrokers, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

THE TUBULAR LIFE-BOAT—CHALLENGE TO THE LIFE-BOATS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Especially to the Prize Life-boat.

To the Admiralty Committee Life-boat, or any Boat the Committee may appoint.

To the Magazine Life-boat, belonging to the Liverpool Dock Trustees, or any other of their Boats they may appoint.

To any Boat belonging to the "National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck."

To any Boat belonging to the S. F. and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.

The trials to come off during the month of March, in a north or north-westerly gale, in Liverpool Bay. The object of this Challenge is to prove, practically, what Life-boats are the most efficient under all circumstances.

1. The boats to be towed out by steamers against head-wind and sea, with single hawsers, for three or four miles. The crews to be on board the steamers.
2. The steamers to come aboard and tow the boats before wind and sea for one or two miles; the hawsers to be paid off to not less than 40 fathoms. The object of this is to prove that the boats cannot be "swamped, upset, or waterlogged," and be ready for immediate service.
3. The steamers to heave about head to wind; the crews to board the boats and beach on a lee shore through the surf; part of each crew to land, then re-embark and row out against the surf to the steamers. Letting go anchors previous to beaching not allowed.
4. The boats to start at a given signal, and pull against wind and sea to a point named.
5. The boats to anchor for 10 minutes in broken water, with springs on cables, so as to keep them nearly broadside to the surf, the crews to be on the windward gunwales.
6. Boats to work under canvas, using every means in their power to get to windward.
7. Boats to start at a signal, and run back to Liverpool before the wind.

NOTE.—The Tubular Life-boat will accomplish all that is here stated.

Aber-Hirnant, Bala, North Wales, Feb. 23, 1852. H. T. RICHARDSON.

Answers are requested to be addressed to H. T. Richardson, Esq., 10, Montpelier-terrace, New Brighton, Cheshire.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 31 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK OF CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 24, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
1320	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	18 1/2	18 1/2	£ 2 14 0 to Jan. 1852.	£0 9 0 Jan.
1328	Ally-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	—	—	0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 6
3000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1024	Balfour Consols (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	19	19	9 6 to Jan. 1852	0 4 to Jan.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 5 6 to Nov. 1851	0 2 6 to Feb.
3500	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	100	100	0 2 6 to Feb. 1851	0 2 6 to Nov.
94	Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	—	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—
200	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	9 1/2	110	110	225 5 to Feb. 1851	3 15 to Feb.
1000	Bryantall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June
1020	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	34	34	6 0 to Sept. 1847	—
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 5 to Oct. 1851	0 5 to Oct.
1000	Carn Irea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	70	70	206 0 to Sept. 1851	2 0 to Sept.
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	10	10	—	—
356	Conduarrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	102 1/2	102 1/2	15 0 to Feb. 1852	2 0 to Feb.
128	Cwmystwili (lead), Cardiganshire	60	125	150	5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	295	295	255 10 to Jan. 1852	6 0 to Jan.
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	28	28	853 14 to 1847	—
1024	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	—	—	—	233 0 to 1843	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24 1/2	75	75	242 10	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	150	150	2245 0 to Mar. 1852	10 0 to March
1200	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	36 1/2	36 1/2	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. p. year
3715	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9	9	45 per cent. to June	10 per cent. p. year
494	Foway Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	39	39	440 0	—
100	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	14	3 1/2	3 1/2	353 5 8 Jan. 1851	0 2 to Sept.
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	150	150	127 0 to Sept. 1852	7 0 to Feb.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.
1100	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	20 1/2	20 1/2	25 0 to Feb. 1844	Feb. 1844
119	Great Work (tin), Geraroe	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 0 to 1847	3 0 to 1847
1024	Haradant (tin), near Liskeard, Cornwall	1 1/2	17	17	0 5 to Sept. 1851	0 5 in Sept.
1000	Holmabush (lead and copper), Callington	24	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
3000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	32	32	1036 0 to 5th Feb.	2 0 to Feb.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	655 0 to 1st Feb.	15 0 to Feb.
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	110	110	1 0 0 to July	0 4 6 to July
140	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2 1/2	650	650	0 4 6 to Feb. 1852	0 4 6 to Feb.
180	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	180	180	7 10 0 to Feb. 1852	7 p. ct. p. annum
3000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	10	235 0 to 1st March 1852	0 0 to March
3000	Marllyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	235 0 to Jan.	0 0 to Jan.
1000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	24 1/2	190	190	1 1 to 5th April	2 8 to Mar.
140	North Croker (copper), Camborne	10	180	180	15 15 to June 1851	0 10 to 4th Jun.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	—	7	7	75 0 to Mar. 1852	15 0 to March
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	40	40	18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
160	Perran St. George (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	240	240	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Llanidloes	30	22 1/2	22 1/2	36 0 to Feb. 1852	3 0 to Feb.
1850	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	20 1/2	110	110	115 15 to Mar. 1852	3 0 0 to Mar.
356	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	135	135	4 0 to Dec. 1851	0 10 0 to Dec.
296	South Toluca (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	10	10	0 10 0 to Jan. 1852	0 10 0 to Jan.
348	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	10	10	864 0 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
1024	St. Austell (tin and copper), St. Austell	1 1/2	11	11	11 10	—
1024	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	125	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall	15	4 1/2	4 1/2	13 0 to Oct. 1847	—
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	4680 15 to 1st April	—
6000	Theroff (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	104	104	261 5 to Jan. 1852	8 0 to Jan.
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	4	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 0 to Feb.	5 0 to Feb.
3000	Trevellick Consols (copper), Redruth	6	14	14	2 10 to Sept. 1851	2 10 to Sept.
96	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	200	200	2 2 6 to March	0 5 to March
120	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap	6	12	12	173 5 to Feb. 1853	4 0 to Feb.
120	Trevellick (copper), Gwennap	130	205	205	8 0 to Feb. 1853	3 0 to Feb.
100	Trampan Consols (tin), near Helston	95	125	125	275 10 to 3d Feb.	10 0 to 3d Feb.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	85	85	135 0 to Jan.	12 10 to Jan.
1024	Wellington (copper and tin), Perranzabuloe	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—
356	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	120	120	0 0 in 1850	5 0 in 1850
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	55 1/2	55 1/2	2339 10 to Feb. 1852	8 0 to Feb.
356	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	415	410	1 0 to July 1851	0 5 to July
356	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	61 1/2	61 1/2	12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
356	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	20	20	193 10 to Feb.	3 10 to Feb.
1024	Wheal Castle and Boscawen (tin and copper)	10	31	31	31 5 to Aug. 1851	3 0 to Aug.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	125	125	34 10 to Feb.	4 10 to Feb.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	8	8	265 10 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	35	35	26 10 to April, 1851	2 0 to May
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Helston	33	140	140	7 5 to Dec.	0 10 to Dec.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	41	42	348 per cent. March 1852	25 p. ct. March
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	230	230	—	—
40	Wheal Ovels, St. Just, Cornwall	140	210	210	—	—
240	Wheal Teeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	46	45	—	—
128	Wheal Tintin (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	10 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	—	—
356	Wheal Trolawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—	—
1024	Wheal Trolawny (tin and copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	9 1/2	32	32	—	—
9000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	32	32	—	—

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5000	Alsen Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	2	2	3 10 0 to Mar. 1848	—
10000	Brasilia Imperial (gold), Brazil	244	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 17 6 to Dec. 1844	—
12000	Cobro Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	30 1/2	31	51 10 to Jan. 1852	27 to Jan.
10000	Copago Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	42	42	3 13 0 to Oct. 1850	8s. to Oct. 1850
30000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	9 1/2	10	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851
3700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	24	12	12	8 0 0 to Dec. 1851	17 to Dec. 1851
8051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 6 6 to Dec. 1846	4s. in 1846
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	24 1/2	24 1/2	33 0 0 to July 1846	—
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	18 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	15 17 6 to Dec. 1851	17 10s. to Dec.
45174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	24 1/2	24	24	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	7s. 6d. Feb. 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	—
508	Bell and Llanarth (copper), Gwennap	6	1	—
2000	Bisphopston (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	12	—
4000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	7	5 1/2	—
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Bodmin	10	3 1/2	—
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	7	3 1/2	—
120	Bodmin and Nampston (tin), St. Just	20	18	—
1024	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	15	16	—
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	5	—
5259	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	1 1/2	2 1/2	—
14000	Brach Goch Slat and Slab Quarries	—	—	—
3000	Brodford (lead), Wales	—	—	—
2890	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2 1/2	1	—
7597	Basparre (tin and copper), Gwennap	1	1	—
3000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	—
1000	Cae-Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	—
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	47 1/2	1 1/2	—
3000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	4 1/2	5	—
1056	Carvannal (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	7	—
300	Cefn Brano (lead), Cardiganshire	21	52 1/2	52 1/2
3000	Charlestown United (tin), Cornwall	10	15	—
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Erth	3 1/2	10	—
2000	Coal Maser Pool (lead), Llanidloes	10	10	—
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15 1/2	4	—
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	3 1/2	—
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	—
1000	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes, Mont.	8 1/2	10 1/2	—
256	Crane and Boscawen (copper), Camborne	23 1/2	27 1/2	—
3000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	4	4 1/2	—
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3 1/2	—
1000	Cwm Erth (lead), Cardiganshire	7	3 1/2	—
2000	Cyfneddau (copper), Llanidloes	3	1	—
3000	Darlow (copper and lead), Brecon	1 1/2	5	—
1000	Darlow (copper-lead), Cardiganshire	3	—	—
7100	Dorwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	—
4185	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2 1/2	2	—
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	2	6 1/2	—
5120	Dunrode (copper) Ireland	10	5	—
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwennap	7	7	—
4000	Ding-Dong (copper), Merioneth	4	4	—
128	Drifft Wryn (tin), Sancerre	4	4	—
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	10 1/2	12	—
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	21	5 1/2	—
1024	East Ballewidden (tin), Sancerre	25	13	—
356	East Basset (copper) Redruth	12	12	—
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	6	9	—
3000	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	50	—
4000	East Gannals Lake Junction (copper)	1	11	—
512	East Soton and Wheal Maudie, Redruth	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
3000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	12	8 1/2	—
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	2 1/2	—
512	East Wheal Lelant (copper), Perran	14	11	—
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	2 1/2	3 1/2	—
564	Eaton Mountain (paid-up shares)	10	12	13
536	Eaton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordsh.	2 1/2	—	—
1980	Esapall Lee Llanidloes-y-Croftin	6 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
3000	Gall y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	14	11	1 1/2
1800	Gareg (lead), Flint	4 1/2	11	—
3000	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	42	5	—
256	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	40	12	—
3000	Grampian & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	88 1/2	22 1/2	—
900	Great Beams (tin), Roche and St. Austell	18 1/2	—	—
3000	Great Cowarth (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	13	—
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phillack	18	10	—
120	Great Wheal Badden (tin and silver-lead)	22 1/2	13	—
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	7	29	—
8000	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	52 1/2	—	—
1512	Haslamanning and Croft Goshal, copper	52 1/2	—	—
512	Hawks Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8 1/2	5 1/2	—
6000	Hilgaston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	22	3 1/2	—
873	Kewick (lead), Portlethen, near Kewick	13	4	—
1024	Kingwell and Bedford (lead and copper)	5	1 1/2	—
1024	La Min (Gwennap), tin and copper	34	4	—
1743	Lanheroes Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	14	4 1/2	—
252	Lanheroes Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	—	—
252	Lanheroes Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	15	—
3000	Llanymawr (lead), Cardiganshire	21	4	—
16000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	14	—
9000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	34	12	—

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	35	...
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	3 1/2	4	...
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	3 1/2	4	...
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepston, Devon	2	2	...
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	4 1/2	5	...
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	4 1/2	4	...
1000	Wheal Susan, Boscawen and Crowan	2 1/2	1 1/2	...
1000	Wheal Treasury (copper and tin)	1	1 1/2	...
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	10 1/2	14	...
848	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	14	14	...
257	Wheal Tryphenn (tin and cop.), Redruth	42	18 1/2	...
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	48	11 1/2	...
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper) Redruth	5	6 1/2	7 1/2
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternun	2 1/2	3	...
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1	1	...
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	14	20	34
2048	Wood Mine (silver-lead), Beerferris	1	1	...
2048	Yeoland Consols (tin), Plymouth	12	3	...